The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,547.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1867. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a quarter, advance, delivered in Town.....	Rs. 15
——— including postage.....	„ 17½
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town.....	„ 30
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Fourteen and under

First Insertion	Rs. 2 0
Second Ditto	„ 1 8
Third Ditto	„ 1 8
Fourth and succeeding Insertions ...	„ 0 2 As. per line.

Each line to an advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ... 7 As. per line.	
Second Ditto ... 4 „ „	
Third and succeeding 2 „ „	

In the Native languages double the above.

Domestic Occurrences, Each ...Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, viâ Muscat, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1st & 15th	Leave Calcutta	1st & 15th
Cutch	2nd „ 16th	Bhamapatam	4th „ 19th
Kattywar	5th „ 19th	Vizagapatam	6th „ 21st
Chicacolay	6th „ 20th	Coconada	8th „ 23rd
Cuttack	8th „ 22nd	Madras	10th „ 25th
Calicut	11th „ 25th	Negapatam	12th „ 27th
Tuticorin	13th „ 27th	Cuddalore	14th „ 29th
Columbo	16th „ 30th	Columbo	17th „ 31st
Galle	17th „ 31st	Tuticorin	19th „ 2nd
Pamben	19th „ 2nd	Cochin	20th „ 3rd
Calicut	21st „ 4th	Calicut	22nd „ 5th
Cocoada	25th „ 8th	Cannanore	24th „ 7th
Vizagapatam	28th „ 11th	Mangalore	26th „ 9th
Coconada	30th „ 13th	Carwar	28th „ 11th
Arrive Calcutta	3rd „ 16th	Arrive Bombay	31st „ 14th

The Steam Ship "CORINGA," 700 tons, 140 H. P., Commander A. Duff, will be despatched as above, at noon on 15th February.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 30th of the month, call at Point de Galle, on the Island of Ceylon, on the homeward and outward voyages, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This affords a most expeditious and economical conveyance for the Neilgherries district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers from Calcutta can take the coast route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamer leaving Bombay on the 15th, and transship to the Steamer at Point de Galle.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Company (Limited), under Steam Navigation Company (Limited), will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Ferries:—

Departures from Carnac Bunder to	Goran.	Colwa.	Mandwa.	Karanja.	Dhuranutar.
	FARES.				
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	0 3	0 6	0 9	0 12	1 0
Second Class	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 6

The Steam Ferry Boats will on and after the 15th January run as follows:—

From Carnac Bunder, the Dharmutar Ferry will leave every morning at 9 A. M. and the Colwa Ferry at 9 A. M.

From Dharmutar and Colwa every afternoon at 1 P. M.

First Class Season Tickets available for either Ferry for a period of Six months are issued at Rs. 60.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 9th October 1866.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited), will until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST calling at the intermediate Ports, in the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay	Every Saturday.	Cochin	Dep. Saturday.
Ratnagherry	„ Sunday.	Beypore	„ Sunday.
Calicut	„ Monday.	Calicut	„ Monday.
Cannanore	„ Tuesday.	Cherbury	„ Monday.
Carwar	„ Monday.	Coundapore	„ Monday.
Mangalore	„ Tuesday.	Mangalore	„ Tuesday.
Coundapore	„ Tuesday.	Carwar	„ Wednesday.
Cannanore	„ Wednesday.	Calicut	„ Wednesday.
Tellicherry	„ Wednesday.	Cherbury	„ Thursday.
Calicut	„ Wednesday.	Ratnagherry	„ Thursday.
Beypore	„ Wednesday.	Bombay	„ Friday.
Cochin	„ Thursday.		

The Steamer "SIR BARTLE FRERE" will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 9th instant.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 1st January 1867.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

To sail positively about 25th proximo.

THE frigate built Screw Steam Ship "MELBOURNE," Hugh W. Agar, Commander, will be despatched as above. For Freight or Passage apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents of *Melbourne* (S.S.)

Bombay, 8th January 1867.

FOR LONDON *viâ* KURRACHEE.

Under engagement to "H. M.'s Govt. to sail about 4th proximo.)

THE Steam Ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 750 tons, 160 H. P. Commander F. SARGEN, will be despatched as above having more than the usual despatch at this favorable season.

It is expected that the English Mail arrives between 5 P. M. and 6 A. M., the Hurricane Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but should it arrive between 6 A. M. and 5 P. M. it is despatched at 7 this affording morning time is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. If at the passage into Calicut (always a Sunday), the Steamer is despatched at 2 A. M. the next Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Anjarakandy twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

Dates of Departure:

From Bombay usually about	11th and 27th.
Calicut on	16th and 1st.

The Steam Ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 750 tons, 160 H. P. Commander F. SARGEN, will be despatched as above leaving more than the usual despatch at this favorable season.

It is expected that the English Mail arrives between 5 P. M. and 6 A. M., the Hurricane Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but should it arrive between 6 A. M. and 5 P. M. it is despatched at 7 this afternoon morning time is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. If at the passage into Calicut (always a Sunday), the Steamer is despatched at 2 A. M. the next Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer as above twice a month, viâ Muscat, Passengers and Cargo with the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, and Busrorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	2nd & 17th	Leave Busrorah	19th & 2nd
Muscat	8th „ 23rd	Bushire	28th „ 9th
Bunder Abbas	11th „ 26th	Lingo	29th „ 9th
Lingo	12th „ 27th	Bunder Abbas	30th „ 11th
Bushire	15th „ 30th	Muscat	9th „ 12th
Arrive Busrorah	17th „ 31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd „ 16th

THE STEAMER "SIR HENRY LAWRENCE," 500 tons, 150 H. P., Commander H. TAUNTON, will be despatched as above on the 15th February.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Intermediate Ports at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer.

Royal Steamer Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Anjarakandy twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

Dates of Departure:

From Bombay usually about	11th and 27th.
Calicut on	16th and 1st.

The Steam Ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 750 tons, 160 H. P. Commander F. SARGEN, will be despatched as above leaving more than the usual despatch at this favorable season.

It is expected that the English Mail arrives between 5 P. M. and 6 A. M., the Hurricane Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but should it arrive between 6 A. M. and 5 P. M. it is despatched at 7 this afternoon morning time is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. If at the passage into Calicut (always a Sunday), the Steamer is despatched at 2 A. M. the next Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Isabella Kerr*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of Consignees.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents Ship *Isabella Kerr*.

Bombay, 1st February 1867.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF LADY FRERE

A BAZARR

AT THE

ROBERT MONEY INSTITUTION,

OPPOSITE THE ESPLANADE.

FRIDAY 8th SATURDAY, the 8th and 9th February 1867,

IN AID OF FEMALE EDUCATION.

N. B.—There is a large assortment of Children's Clothing, Ladies' Jackets, &c., amounting in value to Rupees Two thousand.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT RECLAMATION and DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED).—TO HOLDERS OF CALCUTTA SHARES.—NOTICE is hereby given that for the convenience of RESIDENT HOLDERS of CALCUTTA SHARES of the above-named Company, on which the 2nd CALL of Rupees 160 (One Hundred) per Share has not yet been paid, the amount of the said Call (with Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum from due date) will be received by the BOMBAY BRANCH of the NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED) up to the 15th day of February 1867.

The Bank's Receipt must be presented at this Office with relative Share Certificates in order to the enfacement of the latter in respect of the payment of said Calls.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd January 1867.

CHINA AND ASSAM TEAS OF THE FINEST QUALITY.

THE SUBSCRIBERS & Co. (LIMITED) have received by the China Steamer their annual selection of finest TEAS, shipped by Messrs. JARDINE MATHESON & Co., and chosen by them for strength, delicacy of flavour, colours, fullness &c.

CHINA TEAS AS FOLLOWS:—

Black Teas.	*Mixed Teas.*
Finest Pouchong	Pouchong and Pekoe.
„ Souchong	Souchong and Pekoe.
Do. *Flavouring Teas.*	do. with
Orange and Flowery Pekoes,	Hyson (Green.)
Hyson (Green)—separately packed.	

In Packets of 1 lb. each and Boxes of 7 lbs. at Rs. 3 per lb.

ASSAM TEAS AS FOLLOWS:—

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just received a consignment from the Tezlowree Estate.

Fine Souchong and Green Tezlowree mixture.

do. do. Black.

The Assam Teas are in Packets of 2 lbs. and 10 lbs. Boxes, Suitable for Messes, Clubs, &c. at Rs. 3 per lb.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

NOTICES.

PUNCH IN INDIA can be obtained *In Bombay*—At Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. GHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 10, Hummum Street.

In Poona—At Messrs. ROGERS & Co., 28, Civil Lines.

In London—At Mr. G. STREET, 30 Cornhill.

THE BROKERS' LOAN DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given that from and after THIS DAY this Company will ADVANCE and LEND MONIES on the undermentioned SECURITIES at a moderate rate of Interest:—

On Government Securities.
On Shares in Railways.
On Landed Properties.
On Bullions.
On Shipping Documents of Goods not being of a perishable nature.
On Goods do. do. do.

For terms and particulars apply at the Office.

(Signed) ARDASSIR BOMANJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 14th January 1867.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given to CREDITORS of the BOMBAY BRANCH, holding CERTIFICATES of INDEBTEDNESS for Fixed or Current Deposits not amounting to Rupees (500) Five hundred that full payment of their Claims will be made at this Office on and after 3rd January 1867, in exchange for the Certificates, which must be endorsed and receipted in full discharge of all Claims against the Corporation.

Creditors who are also Shareholders, or who may be indebted to the Bank, will not be entitled to such payment.

A. J. HUNTER,
J. BEATHS,
Official Liquidators, Bombay Branch, and Attorneys for William Hopkins Holyland, Official Liquidator for the Court of Chancery.

Bombay, 22nd December 1866.

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the above Company.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 15th December 1866.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

SATURDAY, 9TH FEBRUARY,
BENEFIT OF BALLET MASTER,
SIGNOR PIETRO MARTINELLI.

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY,
"DON PASQUALE"
MADM. BOUCHE, SIGNORS PIZZIOLI, REINA, AND POLANI,

after which for the first time the new Ballet
"ESMERALDA,"
composed for the occasion by Signor Martinelli, and executed by the whole Corps de Ballet.

Signor Martinelli trusts that this entire change of Programme will prove sufficient to ensure him a good house.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 10
Stalls	„ 5
Upper Circle	„ 3

Tickets to be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

BRITISH INDIA HOTEL, at the junction of the Faulkland Road and the Grant Road.

This HOTEL is situated in a very airy locality within a few minutes' walk from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Station, Tardeo, and is fitted up in a very elegant style, and neither expense nor trouble have been spared to render it a comfortable Establishment for Gentlemen as well as for Families—and cleanliness throughout the premises, and the Bed-Rooms in particular, is very strictly attended to.

1. Excellent Wines and good Tiffins and Suppers to be had at moderate charges.
2. First class Billiards also provided.

M. GROSMAN, Proprietor.

TOBACCONISTS.—FOR SALE, choice MANILA CIGARS and CHEROOTS at Rs. 38 per 1,000.

TRICHINOPOLY, No. I..... „ 10 do.
Do. No. II..... „ 8 do.

ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

No. 7, Forbes Street.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST, (IN LIQUIDATION).—CREDITORS of the above Bank are hereby informed that forms of SPECIAL POWERS of ATTORNEY for the purpose of drawing their DIVIDENDS in London are now ready, and may be had on application at the Bank's Offices.

Rampart Row, 6th December 1866.

MR. ARTHUR HUSON has been admitted a PARTNER in our FIRM from the 1st instant.

Bombay, 28th January 1867. ROBINSON & Co.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—Established 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance, against loss by fire on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.

PERL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

2nd April 1866.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—NOTICE.—The GUJARATI GRAMMAR, which we had advertised a few days ago, is NOW READY, and sold by the undersigned. Price, Rs. 3 per Copy.

No. 7 Forbes Street ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICE.—Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co. beg to notify to the Friends and Patrons of their Establishment that a PICTURE GALLERY and MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT is now open on the FIRST FLOOR of the premises in Rampart Row, to which they are invited to pass a leisure half hour with the Pictures and Portfolios.

The LIBRARY, consisting of a vast collection of NEW and STANDARD BOOKS, POPULAR SERIES OF LIGHT LITERATURE, and all the best CHEAP PUBLICATIONS of the day remains on the lower floor. A list of NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS with terms for supply of the same may be had on application.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA and CHINA (LIMITED) is prepared to receive APPLICATIONS for LOANS on the MORTGAGE of LAND and HOUSE PROPERTY in Bombay.

DEPOSITS

Received on the following terms —

For 12 months'	6 per cent.
6 months'	5 per cent.

By order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Manager.

Bombay, 1st Jan. 867.

MOFUSSIL PRESS AND GINNING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—This Company has been appointed AGENTS for Messrs. WARWICK & Co. of Hingunghaut, and the undersigned will be happy to show Samples and receive Orders for them, as well as for the Company's own Agencies at Ahmedabad, Broach, Randere, Kaungaum and Oomrowtee.

THOMAS D. KER,
General District Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, 30th January 1867.

NOTICE.—The undersigned, Sole Agent in Bombay of the VERITAS UNIVERSEL (French Lloyd) and LA COMPAGNIE GENERALE D' ASSURANCE MARITIME DE PARIS, begs to remind the Mercantile Community, Captains, and Ship Owners, that he is prepared to renew and give Official classifications to the Ships of all Nations in the Veritas Register, as well as Certificates of Navigability. He is also prepared to survey, and report upon, all damaged Goods insured by Insurance Companies.

CAPTAIN A. D'ACQUENY,
Care of Messrs. H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co., Apollo Street, and 6 Hummum Street.

THE ROYAL HOTEL.—The Proprietors of the above Hotel beg to announce that they have reopened this well known and commodious building in No. 2 Tamarind Lane, Meadow Street, Fort, for the accommodation of Gentlemen whose Offices and place of business are in the Fort, as well for the Inhabitants of Bombay generally.

The Proprietors, therefore, while they offer this great desideratum to the Public, engage to guarantee that every attention shall be paid to the comforts and convenience of those who may patronize them. The Proprietors solicit a renewal of that support from the Public which they formerly enjoyed.

ARGYLL COLLEGE,
52 NOTTING HILL SQUARE,
AND
3 CLIFTON TERRACE, NOTTING HILL, LONDON.

Principal—Mr. Wm. D. Harvey, F. R. G. S.,
Assisted by eminent Professors and efficient Resident Masters.

Classics	Mr. Wm. D. Harvey, F. R. G. S.
Mathematics	Mr. Daniel Munro, M. A.
	Mr. Allan Cunnal, M. A.
French	Mons H. Dupont, P. A.
	Mons H. A de Jounnis, M. A.
	Dr. Hermann.
German	Herr Bernhard Heymann.
English Composition,	Mr. C. Sutton.
History, Geography, &c.	Mr. Daniel Munro, M. A.
	Mr. H. Wright,
Drawing	Certificated Master in Art.

Piano, Singing, Part Singing, Elocution, and Drilling, by Messrs. Heinrich Bohrer, W. Wilkinson, G. Benson, Wm. Carter, Arthur J. Bell, and H. Munday.

This College offers to Parents and Guardians of youth, resident in India, all the comfort of a Christian home in England, combined with a sound and finished Education. Pupils are received from eight years of age.

Arrangement can be made for residence during the vacations.

Pupils are prepared for the Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations, &c.

Reference is kindly permitted to

GEORGE HYDE, Esq., Bombay.	
H. DEAN, Esq.,	Monghyr, Bengal.
A. CHRISTIAN, Esq.,	

Prospectuses with full particulars may be obtained at the *Bombay Gazette* Office or on application to the Referees.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By Appointment.
Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India,
His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

Beg to inform their Constituents, that in consequence of the rapid increase of business in Bombay, they have made extensive arrangements to meet the requirements. The goods for Seasons '66 and '67 have been selected with great care and good judgment, by the Senior Partner Mr. BADHAM, and cannot fail to give satisfaction. Mofussil orders will continue to receive special attention. The following list will give but an imperfect idea of the various classes of Goods kept by them:—

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs
BADHAM'S Fine Bro Cotton Socks, per dozen	11 to	31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16	18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Stocking	18	24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	16	20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks		16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16	18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	20	24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks		18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	28	45
BADHAM'S China Silk Hose	10	12
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings „	3	4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Game under Vests „	3	4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests „	4	5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests „	4	5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants „	6	8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants „	7	8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants „	6	8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy.	2	3

GLOVES DENTS.

		Rs	A
JOUVIN'S	White and Straw Kid Gloves, Gents. per pair	2	12
JOUVIN'S	Plough or very light Colored Gloves	2	12
JOUVIN'S	Dark and Drab Colored Gloves	2	12
JOUVIN'S	Lavender Sewn Black	2	12
FRENCH	White Kid Gloves	1	12
COLORED	Lisle Thread Gloves	1	12
DOOSKIN	Gloves, Town made	2	12
MILITARY	Duck and Doe Gloves	3	8

LADIES KID GLOVES.

	Rs	A
JOUVIN'S White French Kid Gloves	2	12
FRANCOIS'S „ „ „	2	12
JOUVIN'S Light Kid „	2	12
FRANCOIS'S „ „	2	12
JOUVIN'S Plonges	2	12
JOUVIN'S Grey and Grey Sewn Black	2	12

SCARFS AND TIES.

	Rs.	Rs.
THE BOULEVARD Silk Scarf	3 to	4 0
THE UNIVERSAL Silk Scarf	3	4 0
THE ROMAN Silk Scarf for Pin or Ring	4	5 0
THE ROMAL'S Long Silk Silk Scarfs	4	5 0
THE ROMAL'S Winsor Scarf for a Sailor	2	3 0
THE TOM THUMB TIES in White, Blk. and Colors	1	4
THE EGLINGTON Tie, Black and Colors	1	12

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60, 65	0	
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts „	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts „	10	
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts „	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts „	7	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits „	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0

COLLARS.

	Rs.	A.
BADHAM'S Regent Collars „ Per doz.	7	8
BADHAM'S Shakespeare and Zephyr Collars	7	8
BADHAM'S India and Dux Collars	7	8
BADHAM'S Milton, Military and Clear Collars	7	8

HAT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs	As
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Black Velvet Hats	16	0
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Fine White Felt Hats	19	8
CHRISTY'S White Felt Hats	10	8
CHRISTY'S Oxonian Hats, Black and Drab	7	8
CHRISTY'S Cambridge Hats	7	8
CHRISTY'S Yeatling Hats	10	0
CHRISTY'S Milton a perfect Sun Hat	10	0
CHRISTY'S Shooting Hats	7	8
CHRISTY'S Tweed Hats	5	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Patent Bombay Helmet	16	0
ELLWOOD & SONS' Patent Bombay Staff Corps Helmet	16	0
ELLWOOD & SONS' Brisbane	19	0
ELLWOOD & SONS' Versailles Felt Hats	7	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Confederate Felt Hats	7	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Natilas Felt Hats	7	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Newmarket Felt Hats	7	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Tweed Hats	5	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Shell Felt Hats	10	8

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.

SOUTHGATE'S Overland Trunks, 2 ft. 6 in.	25	0
SOUTHGATE'S do. do. 2 ft. 9 in.	28	0
SOUTHGATE'S do. do. 3 ft.	30	0
SOUTHGATE'S Warranted Solid Leather Portmanteaus, 2 ft. 6 in.	30	0
SOUTHGATES' Railway Hand Portmanteaus	18	0
SOUTHGATES' Best Basil Railways	19	0
SOUTHGATES' Best Basil Coat Bags	18	0
SOUTHGATES' Courier Bags	12	0
BADHAM'S Fur Railway Rug	16 to 20	0
BADHAM'S Reversible Railway Rug	12	0
BADHAM'S Carriage Rug	30	0
BADHAM'S Blanket Rug	30	0
PRINCE OF WALES' Sandringham Rug	36	0
BADHAM'S Railway Mauds & Shawls	22	0

HANDKERCHIEFS.

IRISH Cambric Handkerchiefs	8	12
IRISH Cambric Handkerchiefs	9	12
IRISH Cambric Handkerchiefs	10	12
IRISH Cambric Handkerchiefs	12	12
IRISH Cambric Handkerchiefs	14	0
IRISH Cambric Handkerchiefs	16	0
FRENCH Cambric Handkerchiefs	16 to 30	0
SURAT Silk Handkerchiefs	each 5	0
FRENCH Cambric Handkerchiefs with coloured borders	16	0

JEWELLERY.

	Rs.	Rs.
GENTLEMEN'S Gold Solitaires	14 to	30
GENTLEMEN'S Gold Link Studs	16	30
GENTLEMEN'S Gold Scarf Pins	12	30
GENTLEMEN'S Gold Shirt Studs	16	30
GENTLEMEN'S Gold Collar Studs	6	9
GENTLEMEN'S Gold Scarf Rings	10	16
GENTLEMEN'S Ivory and Pearl Studs	1	6

HOUSEHOLD LINEN.

	Rs.	As.
Superior Cotton Sheeting, per yd	2	8
Huckaback Towelling	1	4
Pillow Cases Irish Linen	2	0
Linen Damask Table Covers	14 to	20
The Royal White Turkish Towel, per doz	25	0
The Royal Brown Turkish Towel	25	0
Clothes, Hat and Tooth Brushes, &c., &c.		
Garyot's French Braces	each	2 12
Garyot's French Cantab	„	2 12
Sponges and Bags	„	4 0
Hat Bands	„	1 4
Slippers, various kinds	„	2 0
Morning Dressing Gowns	each	30 0

Catalogues will be forwarded on application.

FOR SALE.—Thomas's Sewing Machines.

BADHAM & Co.,
Apollo House Bombay.

"LANDED" PER "DILBHUR."

An immense assortment of Ellwood and Sons' HELMETS and FELT HATS, viz. Brisbane, Brother Sam, Confederate, Versailles, Nasilas, Newmarkes, Jerome, Oxford, Cambridge, Hampden, Harrington, Hamilton, and Tweed Hats of all descriptions.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co., Agents.

LOST, yesterday afternoon, by a Native Merchant, between the Market and Messrs Rennie, Scovell's Office, Elphinstone Circle, Currency Notes amounting to Rs. 11,700, (Eleven Thousand and Seven Hundred), bearing the following numbers:—59377, 58221, 68059, 78371, 68416, and 64764. Whoever will give such information as will lead to their recovery will be handsomely rewarded. Payment has been stopped. Apply to RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

PROFESSOR VANEK'S
MAGICAL THEATRE, ESPLANADE.

REDUCED PRICES! REDUCED PRICES!!

Consequent on the early departure of PROFESSOR VANEK from Bombay, he has thought fit to reduce his Prices so as to give every one a chance of witnessing his unique and extraordinary Representations in Witchcraft and Legerdemain.

FRIDAY EVENING, 8TH FEBRUARY,
THE DEVIL'S CONCERT,
A LAUGHABLE REPRESENTATION
OF COSMARCHY.
THE WONDERFUL
DECAPITATION SCENE.
THE VARIED AND ENTERTAINING
OPTICAL CYCLORAMA.
GRAND COMIC LIFE MUSEUM.
BRILLIANT CHANGES OF COLOURS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class	Rs. 4
Second Class	„ 2
Gallery	„ 1
First Class, Reserved Chairs	„ 3
Private Boxes (admitting 4)	„ 20

Tickets for Children for First, Second and Gallery half price.

Doors open at 8 o'clock. Performance to commence at a quarter to 9

First Class numbered Chairs and Private Boxes may be secured at the *Magical Theatre* on the day of Performance from 10 till 5.

JOHN WESSELY, Manager.

NOTICES.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC AND DIRECTORY FOR 1867.

Eighteenth Year of Publication.

In One Handsome Volume, containing nearly
NINE HUNDRED PAGES.
PRICE—*Per Copy, Rs. 8, Cash.*

This Directory will be found to contain a greater amount of information than in any previous year. All the old features in the work have been most carefully revised.

The Army and Civil Lists, with Pay and Allowances, have been prepared from official sources, and will be found to be full of reliable information, corrected up to the latest date.

CONTENTS OF THE VOLUME.

THE CALENDAR.

INTRODUCTION.—Giving the Principal Articles of the Calendar, Sunrise and Sunset, Meantime at true noon, Moon's age, Tides, Twilight, Rising and Setting of the Planets, Chronological Cycles, &c., &c.
Quarter terms and Easter days
Fixed, moveable Festivals, and Anniversaries, &c
Eclipses
Astronomical commencement of the Seasons, Principle Elements of the Solar system, &c.
Calendar for the 19th Century
Day of the year corresponding to the last day of each month
Counting-house Calendar for 1867
Holidays allowed by Government
Do. do. Arranged according to dates
THE ENGLISH CALENDAR: showing the Time of Sunrise and Sunset, the Sun's Declination for the year 1867, Moon's Age, Time of High Water, Festivals, Anniversaries, &c.
THE INDIAN CALENDAR: showing the corresponding Dates according to the various modes of reckoning time among the English, Hindoos, Malabarians, Parsees, Mahomedans, and Jews
Christian Festivals and Fasts
Introduction to the Indian Calendar
THE NATIVE FESTIVALS, FEASTS AND OBSERVANCES—

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Canton to Shippers
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BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY—
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COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS, &c., with their Capital and Directors—
INSURANCE COMPANIES,
LONDON MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES—
BOMBAY

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

The market continues extremely dull, and rates for all descriptions close nominally at the quotations of yesterday.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per cent. Rupee Re. Transfer Loans	... ...	...Rs. 89
Bonds ... Loan 1862-63	... ...	 94
Co.'s 1856-57	... ...	... ... 88½
... ... 1861-62	... ...	... ...
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... ...	... ...	... ... 111½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

...	... ...	...Rs. 16-5 at 16-7.
Bank of Bombay 4 Notes	... ...	 16-4
...	... ...	 375
...	... ...	 296
...	... ...	 220
...	... ...	 216
...	... ...	 223
...	... ...	 106
...	... ...	 15-3
...	... ...	 16-4

BALE COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 7TH FEBRUARY.

The Cotton Market closed as under to-day :—

OLD.

...ER CANDY.	
...	300 to 317
...	275 to 285
...	265 to 270
...	250 to 265
...	235 to 245
...	295 to 305
...	285 to 290
...	230 to 245

NEW.

...	305 to 308
...	295 to 300
...	315 to 317
...	290 to 295
...	215 to 225

Sales ... 300 to 400 Candies.
Steamer delivery ...1,000 Candies.
Market firm.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 7.

Major F. F., V. C., Staff Corps, on duty, from the O., Madras Staff Corps, on medical cer- Captain ..., Madras Staff Corps, on medical Rajpoot.
Lieut. T. P., 26th Regiment N. I., on leave
... Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.
... Royal Artillery, on leave, from

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 7.

Captain ..., Madras Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Captain W. A., Royal Engineers, on duty, to

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 6th February 1867.

FURLOUGHS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

Lieutenant Colonel R. M. MacGregor, 2nd Regiment Native Infantry, from 2nd February to 3rd March, to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate, preparatory to his departure on sick certificate to Europe.

PASSED EXAMINATION.

Lieutenant V. Shepherd, 109th Foot, is reported to have passed an examination in Hindoostanee language as being fit to be placed in the lower standard.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Bombay Castle, 6th February.

STAFF CORPS.

... having applied for admission to the ... the provisions of paragraphs 1 and ... 888, dated 26th September 1866, are ... Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from the ... 12th September 1866, subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council :—

Major John Daniel Willoughby, 28th N. I.
Captain and Brevet Major William Hanbeman, 3rd N. I.
Captain William Alfred Glasspoole, 4th N. I.
Captain George Lodwick Warden, 17th N. I.
Lieutenant Edmund Felmer, 24th N. I.
Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Oriel Vivesah Tanner, 18th N. I.
Lieutenant Alexander Chambers Hunter, 17th N. I.

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

The undermentioned officers having completed twenty years' service to be Majors, from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

... September 1866.

Captain William Alfred Glasspoole, 3rd January 1867.

The undermentioned officer having completed twelve years' service, to be Captain, from the 12th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Oriel Vivesah Tanner.

The undermentioned officer having completed twelve years' service, to be Captain, from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant William Seward Ostrehan, 31st January 1867.

The undermentioned medical officer having completed twelve years' service, to be Surgeon, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Assistant Surgeon Horace Day, M.D., 31st January 1867.

The undermentioned officers having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieutenant-Colonels from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Major Winckworth Scott, 2nd February 1867.

Major (Brevet Lieut. Colonel) John Joseph Laurie, 2nd February 1867.

The undermentioned officer having completed twenty years' service, to be Major from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Captain Percy Augustus Elphinstone, 3rd February 1867.

Lieutenant J. G. McRae, Staff Corps, has been appointed Supernumerary Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment, Tanna and Ratnagherry.

ORDERS &c. CONFIRMED.

The following order, dated 5th January 1867, by the Officer Commanding at Neemuch, directing Lieutenant Colonel Richardson to assume command of the Brigade as a temporary measure, vice Christie, deceased, is confirmed.

FURLOUGHS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

Assistant Surgeon A. Laing, M.D., is brought on the strength of Bombay Medical Establishment from the 1st February 1867, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

* This cancels Captain Glasspoole's promotion to the rank of Major by brevet, published in G. G. O. No. 20. of 1867.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Bombay Castle, 6th February 1867.

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Lieutenant A. M. Phillips assumed charge of the duties of Assistant Political Agent in the Mahee Kanta on the 1st instant.

Assistant Surgeon P. M. Baptista, L.M., is appointed to the medical charge of the Jail at Yerrowda, near Poona.

Ayam Wasoodeo Narain, Chundar of Campoolee, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in the Tanna District.

Rao Sahib Vinayek Ramchundra, Head Moonshee in the Office of the Magistrate of Kurrachee, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class in the District of Kurrachee.

Mr. C. W. Bell, 1st Assistant to the Collector of Poona, is invested with the powers contemplated by Act XIII. of 1859 in the Poona District.

Rao Saheb Rughoonath Hebtekur, Inamdar of Nimsee, in the Dharwar Collectorate, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class within his inam villages.

Lieutenant F. G. Mellor, of the 21st Regiment N. I., is appointed a Supernumerary Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Tanna and Ratnagherry.

Mr. G. P. Sharpe is appointed to act as Sub-Collector of Broach from the date of departure of Mr. A. B. Macdonald on furlough.

Assistant Surgeon J. B. Lyon is confirmed in the appointments of Professor of Chemistry, Grant Medical College, and Chemical Analyzer to Government.

Mr. Dallas Hill, B. A., has been appointed, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to the Head Mastership of the Ahmedabad High School.

FURLOUGHS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

Lieutenant Colonel W. W. Anderson, Assistant Resident at Baroda, in charge of the Umreylly Districts, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave of absence granted, to him to proceed to Europe from the 28th ult.

PASSED EXAMINATION.

The following gentlemen have passed their Departmental Examinations :—

Second Standard.

Mr. Kazee Shahoodin Ibrahim, with credit.
Mr. Munsujee Wasoodeo Burvey.

First Standard.

Mr. R. E. Caudy, with credit.
Mr. T. D. Mackenzie.
Mr. O. G. Blathwayt.
Mr. A. D. Carey.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature have sanctioned the closing for four weeks, from the 15th April next, of the Civil Courts in the Canara District.

SHIPPING.

FEB.	ARRIVALS.		
7	John Bunyan	Strick	Liverpo , Sept. 8.
	Indus	Kerr	Mauritius,
	St. Bernard	McDermott	Calcutta, Jan. 5.
FEB.	DEPARTURES.		
7	Emma	Lamb	London.
	Indian Queen	Gabrick	Liverpool.
	Falkland	Teader	Mauritius.
	Anne Graphel	Kerr	London.
	Calcutta	Thompson	Calcutta.
	Prince Royal	Alcock	Rangoon.
	Manchester (s)	Teasdale	Dwarka and Kutch.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship *Persian*, John Short, bound to Melbourne.
Ship *Belle Isle*, J. Wescott, bound to Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
P. & O. Co.'s S. S. *Madras*, for Aden and Suez.
B. & B. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Ganges*, for Aden and Suez.
Ship *Mysterieuse*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Jan Cunlie*, for Mauritius.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,
THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
FOR FEBRUARY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTENTS :—

Map.
Contents.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES :—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawaddy Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company
DAK COMPANIES :—
Agra and Neemuch Mail Carts
North Western Dak Company
Dund's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsar Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Deccan Horse Dak
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA.
SCALE OF FARES FOR SHIGRAMS, BUGGIES, &c. IN BOMBAY.
SCALE OF FARES FOR BOATS FOR BOMBAY HARBOUR.

The Map shows the Railways, Railway Stations, Roads, Lines of Internal Navigation, &c.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

TO BE LET, three good GODOWNS. Rents moderate. Apply to W. A. HOUSTOUN, Manager to Macculloch, John & Co.'s Trustees.

WANTED, an ENGLISH GOVERNESS, to attend on a young Lady residing at Byculla, in her studies in Music and Literature, for a few hours daily. Apply at the Office of this Paper.
7th February 1867.

TO MERCHANTS, AGENTS FOR RAILWAYS, AND BANKS, IN THE VICINITY OF ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.—FOR SALE, the COMMISSARIAT PREMISES. For particulars see Auction Advertisement of Messrs. SUDDANUND SHRIDHSINAJEE & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,
THACKER, VINING & Co.
A Catalogue of CHEAP PUBLICATIONS, and of a large selection of New and Standard, with a list of John's Publications, reduced to English Prices, is available on application.
THACKER, VINING & Co.
Rampart Row.

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!!

JUST landed, per "VANILLA," a consignment of the best CONGOU and PEKOE TEA, in boxes containing 7 and 10 pounds each.
No. 6 Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

NOTICE.—To be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, H. M.'s Dockyard, on MONDAY the 11th instant, and the days following, a quantity of Bolts Copper of sizes, Copper old, and Plates Copper of sizes, in lots to suit Purchasers. For Terms of Sale as usual, and further particulars apply to the undersigned.
GEO. THOS. ROBINSON,
Commander I. N., Marine Storekeeper.
Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 2nd February 1867.

ESTATE OF MEER SASSOON MOSES.—NOTICE is hereby given that the CREDITORS on this ESTATE are requested to lodge their CLAIMS, accompanied by vouchers, with the undersigned, within one month from the date hereof, at the Office of Messrs. KELLY & Co., Solicitors; and DEBTORS to the ESTATE are requested to PAY the AMOUNT of their DEBTS forthwith.
W. H. PEILL,
JOHN GRAY, Trustees to the Estate.
S. ABRAHAM.
Bombay, Apollo Street, 7th February 1867.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be held TO-MORROW, the 9th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Offices of the Chamber, Graham's Buildings, for the transaction of business following, viz.—
I. To consider a proposition of Mr. Russel Aitken for the construction of Wet Docks in Moody Bay.
II. An Address to His Excellency Sir H. B. E. FRERE on his retirement from the Office of Governor of Bombay.
The attendance of Members is particularly requested.
By order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, 8th February.

NOTICE.—The MASONIC BALL, under the Patronage of the Grand Lodges in Bombay and the P. G. Superintendent of R. A. Masonry, will take place at the TOWN HALL, on FRIDAY the 8th of February next, Subscription, Rupees 25, which will admit Exclusive of the Subscribers) one Gentleman and two Ladies, or three Ladies, each additional Guest to be charged Rupees Ten. None but Masons are allowed to subscribe, and no Masons will be admitted as Guests.
Applications for Tickets, with the names of the Guests, and the amount of Subscription, to be made to R. L. KING, Esq., the Treasurer, Victoria Buildings, Elphinstone Circle. No money or Subscriptions can be received at the Door.
S. TUNN, Hon. Secretary.
H. MORLAND, President,
Masonic Ball Committee.
Bombay, 24th Jan. 1867.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE Co. (LIMITED).—The EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING, called for SATURDAY next the 9th instant, is unavoidably POSTPONED till WEDNESDAY the 20th instant, to admit of the Reports and Accounts being circulated prior to the Meeting which will be held for the following purposes :—
To receive the Report of the Directors and to pass the Accounts to the end of the year.
To consider the present financial position of the Company, and, if necessary, to pass Resolutions authorizing the Directors to mortgage the property of the Company, to issue Debentures, or to use such other means as may be practicable for raising money on the property of the Company, to discharge the pressing liabilities of the Company, or it considered desirable to pass Resolutions for the winding up of the Company either in the High Court under the supervision of the High Court or voluntarily, as the case may be.
By order,
ALEX. C. BIRD & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
Meadow Street, Bombay, 7th February 1867.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1866, and of the MAHIM FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition for the winding up of the abovenamed Corporation, subject to the supervision of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, was on the 4th day of February 1867, presented to the Honorable Sir JOSEPH ARNOULD, Kt., one of the Judges of the said Court, by DAVIDASS MOORLIDHUR, PESTONJEE EDULJEE, ETCHEARAM HURSEOVUN, and BURJORJEE MANOCKJEE, of Bombay respectively, Contributories, on behalf of themselves and several other Contributories of the said Corporation, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Honorable Sir JOSEPH ARNOULD, Knight, on the 28th day of February 1867, and any Creditor or Contributory of the said Corporation desirous to oppose the making of an Order for the winding up of the said Corporation under the above Act, should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose, and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Creditor or Contributory of the said Corporation requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.—Dated this 6th day of February 1867.
KHONDERAO MOROJEE,
Solicitor for the Petitioners.
No. 2 Hummum Street.

SALE OF VALUABLE DIAMOND JEWELLERY, RICH GILTED GARDEN LAMPS WITH PORTS, BY PUBLIC AUCTION.—ROMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M, at his Rooms in Meadow Street, Fort.
By order of the Central Bank of Western India :—
1 Large Diamond, weighing 5 Carats, set in Ring.
1 Large Diamond, weighing 7 Carats.
1 Packet containing 31 Brilliants, weighing 5½ Carats.
1 Breast Pin, set with pure Brilliants.
2 Diamond Earrings.
2 Ditto Drops.
By order of the Liquidators of the Bank of India, and on account and at the risk of Gunneshamdass Ragoonathdass :—
1 large valuable Diamond Ring.
1 Diamond Necklace with 42 Brilliants.
6 small Rings set with Rubies.
Also, by order of the Liquidators of an Estate :—
19 Rich Gilted Garden Lamps, fitted with Rich Coloured Glasses, with Iron Posts, One Barrows, &c. complete.
The above will be on view from FRIDAY, the 8th inst.
ROMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Bombay, 6th February 1867. Auctioneer.

GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, 8TH FEBRUARY, GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT.

Do not fail to witness the closing performances of these talented Artists, the stay in Bombay being positively limited to five nights more.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
MOST POSITIVELY THE LAST
MID-DAY PERFORMANCE,
FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF FAMILIES.
Doors open at 2 o'clock.
Children half price to all parts of the House.

SATURDAY EVENING, 9TH FEBRUARY,
BENEFIT OF THE
MASTERS DUCROW.

POONA HINDOO FEMALE DRAMATIC CORPS.—Learning in of "AKROOR" with "KRISHNA" from "GOKOOL," killing of KAOUSE and the Biography of "GODHAWA"—The above Performance, in three parts, will take place on SATURDAY, the 9th instant, in the GODWBA'S Out, Pallow Road, opposite to Dr. Shawoo Dadjee's House.
Doors will be opened at 7-30, and Performance will commence at 8-30 P.M.
Tickets to be had at the Theatre.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Box	...Rs. 3
Stalls	... ,, 2
Pit	... ,, 1

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.—Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co. will be happy to receive orders for Volumes I and II of the PROFESSIONAL PAPERS and to receive Subscriptions for the quarterly issues from the College.
Vol. I. consists of 5 Nos.
Vol. II. do. 4 Nos.
THACKER, VINING & Co., Agents.
Rampart Row.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

Parties who have contracted with the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette Press* for the privilege of placing placards at the Stations of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railway Companies, are requested to forward their Placards to the Manager *Bombay Gazette Press* that arrangements may be completed for having the same suspended at the Stations agreed upon.
A number of Placards has been already received but are delayed until others in course of preparation have been sent in.
Bombay Gazette Press, 7th January 1867.

GAZETTE STEAM PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

The Proprietor of the BOMBAY GAZETTE, having made large additions to the Stock in Trade, is prepared to execute all kinds of Typographic and Lithographic Printing with the greatest despatch.
Show Boards designed in Colours and Gold, and adapted for exhibition at Railway Stations.
Ball Programmes of the newest designs.
Bills of Lading.
Bills of Exchange.
Bankers' and Merchants' Cheques.
Circulars and every description of Commercial and other Printing.
Plans, Maps, &c., Lithographed in as many colours as may be required.
Account Books of all kinds Printed, Paged, Ruled, and Bound.
Advertisements received for Indian Travellers' Guide.
Contracts entered into for advertising at the Railway Stations of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Malwa*, will be closed on THURSDAY, 14th instant, at 7 A. M. An after-packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A.M.
Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

EXTRA OVERLAND MAILS.—The P. & O. Company having intimated their intention of running extra steamers (non-contract) to Suez, commencing in January, calculating with the regular mail service, it is notified for general information that mails will be made up at the Bombay Post Office for Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, for the following dates at 9 A.M. An after packet will be kept open for late letters until 12 A.M. The steamer will start from Mazagon Bunder at 1 P.M. punctually, not from the Apollo Pier as during

February	20th	April	3rd
March	6th	Ditto	24th
Ditto	20th	May	4th

The rates of postage are the same as those by the regular contract Overland mails.
As the extra steamers are timed to arrive at Suez one day before the Out mails steamer, in order to ensure the mails being taken on to Marseilles and Southampton, the service will be a service for set hours and not times a month. The weekly warrant to India are expected to arrive in Bombay on the following dates :—

February	19th	March	23rd
March	5th	April	6th

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Rangoon*, will be closed on THURSDAY, 14th instant, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 15th idem.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO CHINA.—The rate of Postage Chargeable on letters conveyed via Bombay to Hongkong or other British Post Offices in China by Her Majesty's Mail Steamer or by French Mail Steamers will be four annas on every letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, and an additional sum of four annas per every additional half ounce or fraction of half an ounce.

Mauritius, Cape of Good Hope, and Australian Mails will be made up by this opportunity only.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer *Kurrachee*, will be closed two hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CHANGES IN MAIL TRAINS.

In consequence of the alterations in the departure and arrival of the Mail Trains on the line of the G. I. P. Railway, the following changes will take place on and after the 15th October 1866, in the hours of closing and issuing of mails at the General Post Office :—

DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

For Post Towns on the N. E. line (viz.) G. I. P. Railway, Agra, Jubbulpore, Khandesh, Malwa, Rajpoot, Central Provinces, N. W. Provinces, Bengal and the Punjab	Letters	Papers.	After Packet.
	6 P.M.		7 P.M.
Do. on the S. E. line of the G. I. P. Railway, viz. for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country and Madras Presidency			
	8 A.M.		....
Do. on the G. I. P. Railway, viz. for Post Offices on the Railway			
Do. on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, viz. for Post Offices on the Railway line, Guzerat, Scinde, Kattiawar and Kutch	4 A.M.		5 A.M.
Do. on the three outside lines, viz. for Post towns of Tarapore, Omergaum, Dahnu Parsee, Billimoria, Surat and Broach	8 A.M.		....

Registered letters and Bangy Parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received except on Sundays, from 7 A.M. to 8 A.M., and from 12 (noon) to 5 P.M.

DELIVERY OF MAILS.

Times subjoined will be made at the undermentioned hours, and will be for Mails as now mentioned, when from or in time :—
First Delivery 7 A.M.—Mails from the Baroda Rail. for. from Guzerat, Scinde, Kattiawar, Rajpootana, also Local Mails from Poona.
Second Delivery, 9 A.M.—Bengal Mails from Madras, and the Mails from Calcutta, Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, and from the S. E. and N. K. railway lines.
Third Delivery 4 P.M.—Local letters and Sea Mails received after the 2nd Delivery.
The Mails that reach the Post Office after the issue of 3rd or 9 P.M. Delivery will not be issued the same evening, but letters and papers may be had on application at the Post Office until 9 P. M. and not later.

THE NEW POSTAL RATES.

Not exceeding	1 Tolah	4 Tolah	1 Tolah
Postage	6 Pie.	1 Anna.	2 Annas.

And One Anna for every half Tolah or fraction of a half Tolah beyond.

NEWSPAPERS.

Not exceeding 10 Tolahs ..... One Anna.
Above 10 and not exceeding 20 Tolahs ..... Two Annas.
And one Anna for every ten Tolahs or fraction of ten Tolahs beyond.

BANGHY PARCELS.

Distance	Weight not exceeding 2½ Tolah	5 Tolahs.	10 Tolahs.	Per 10 Tolahs beyond.
	miles.	Rs. An.	Rs. An.	Rs. An.	Rs. An.
Not exceeding	30.	0 4	0 8	0 12	0 12
,,	60.	0 6	1 0	1 8	1 8
,,	90.	0 12	1 8	2 4	2 4
,,	120.	1 0	2 0	3 0	3 0
Above	120.	1 8	3 0	4 12	3 8

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Jan. 28	LAHORE	Jan 30
AGRA	Feb. 2	LONDON	Jan. 10
ALLAHABAD	Feb. 1	MAURITIUS	Sept. 18
AUSTRALIA	Dec. 28	MADRAS	Feb. 2
ALEXANDRIA	Jan. 21	MALTA	Jan. 3
BANDAMOOR	Feb. 1	MEERUT	Feb. 1
CALCUTTA	Feb. 1	OOTACAMUND	Jan. 31
CAPE	Dec. 19	OUDH	Jan. 26
CEYLON	Jan. 31	PEGU	Jan. 24
FRANCE	Jan. 4	PUNJAUB	Jan. 22
HONGKONG	Jan. 15	SUEZ	Jan. 13
KURRACHEE	Feb. 1	SINGAPORE	Jan. 22

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1867.

THE cream of the news received by the last mail undoubtedly consists of war rumours, and reports of military reorganizations. Armaments are being dissected and reconstituted, reserves are in course of formation, and cavalry remounts are raising the prices of horses, not only in Europe but in Asia. Englishmen, wherever situated, cannot affect indifference to the position which England, in the event of war, will be compelled to occupy, whether in the character of a partizan, or in that of an armed arbiter. That a contest, which will probably lead to a reconstruction of the entire Continent of Europe, is all but inevitable, few writers seem to doubt. The only uncertainty which obtains is respecting the period when the blaze of war may burst forth. We have only to glance at the files of western newspapers, which we receive by every mail, to perceive that democracy is steadily sapping the foundations of the old despotism, and it is almost equally easy to perceive that, when one of the ancient dominions totters, it will carry with it many of its neighbours. Over the ruins, the war of liberalism with despotism will be waged, until the complete triumph of the first inaugurates a new reign, in which constitutional principles will be laid down, of a more Catholic character with respect to classes than are accepted at present. The almost menacing demands which are being made in England for Parliamentary Reform would have been regarded as revolutionary fifty years ago. But so rapid has been the progress made since the passing of the Reform Bill, that even the most stern and uncompromising of the Tories are compelled to content themselves with a shrug of the shoulders, and a mental interrogatory as to the probable termination of affairs. Fortunately, the blast of war rouses all classes, and the instinct of preservation inculcates the lesson that tells us unity is the only way to meet and defy a coming danger. The agitator and the drill serjeant take the place of the delegate and the demagogue. The patriotism of the British people is beyond all question. In periods of perils they may be said to swarm together like bees, when wasps menace the inviolability of the hive. That England will be found prepared to confront any danger that may arise, cannot be doubted; but it is, at the same time, equally obvious, that the nature of her continental alliances will give her business enough without having her attention distracted by the state of affairs in India. Europe seems nearly overwhelmed beneath a sea of troubles, and the stern attitude, which despotic governments are taking up tends to the inference that they will throw the gauntlet down to democracy, by attacking the outposts of liberalism. Russia, for instance, has seen Prussia make a very successful inroad upon Austria, and is, in consequence, in her turn, quite ready to sweep down upon Norway and Sweden. France is armed at all points and ready for war, whenever and wherever it may be declared. Italy is still impatient respecting the solution of the Roman question. After an occupation of seventeen years, the flag of France has been furled, and there is now a void in the Vatican. But it is not at all unlikely that the fierce fanaticism of Spain may undertake to supply the soldiers which France has deemed it expedient to withdraw; and were such a contingency to happen, a war would be kindled in the South, which would deprive France of two auxiliaries in the event of any complications arising with respect to the Netherlands, or the frontier of the Rhine. Discontent appears to be distributed over every European dominion. Denmark sulks over her dismemberment. The dwarfed German Duchies feel the spike of the Prussian helmet, not only on their heads, but in their hearts. Austria seeks, in the sullenness of silence, to veil the shame which defeat and disaster have called to her brow. Turkey and Greece are ready to cross swords at any moment; and even Switzerland, from her home amidst the clouds, perceiving the coming danger, deems it expedient to increase her armaments. On all sides, the civilized nations of the world appear to apprehend the approach of war, and are, consequently, making preparations to meet it. England alone seems to be indifferent to any danger that may arise. Yet, if war does ensue, upon any grand arena, there are few nations that have more occasion to exercise vigilance and make complete preparations to meet any contingency, which the complications of continental connections may summon to the front.

Isolated as England is, the fact cannot be doubted, that her foreign alliances would sooner or later compel her either as an armed arbiter, or an interested partizan, to contribute a large re-inforcement to one or other of the belligerent powers, which would have the effect of weakening our strength here, and, at the same time, afford an opportunity to all classes who are disaffected to make an attempt at repeating the atrocities of 1857-58, and that, too, in all probability, upon a much vaster scale. The men of whom our native regiments are composed are quite diminutive, when we contrast them with the stalwart fellows who towered above our own European regiments when they were paraded together on general field days. They marched like Englishmen and stepped out like British grenadiers, offering, in this respect, a striking contrast to the rude rabble we noticed the other evening marching to their lines at the conclusion of a parade. The mounted officers, with the exception of one devoted victim, had all dismounted and disappeared. They appeared to have feared the ridicule of Bombay Banians, quite as much as old Jack Falstaff did that of the inhabitants of Coventry. The marching of the men was as miserable as their appearance, and the band appeared to have been engaged, for the occasion, from the sylvan solitudes of Kalbadavie, or the genial groves of Girgaum. The native officers were scarcely to be distinguished from the men, and the dressing of the subdivision was as ragged as the uniform and general equipment. The men, themselves, seem to feel, very acutely, the pitifulness of their irregularity, and as some of the muskets were "sloped," and others "carried," the general effect, if not pleasing to a military eye, was nevertheless picturesque. The band did not possess many musical instruments; but, judging by the sounds, it seemed that the musicians possessed fully as many as they could play. The drums had fully the best of the business, and as the natives are partial to "tom toming," it was really a pleasure to see them exercising their powers, and their patriotism, upon the distended sheepskin. Opposed to Bheels, or waging war upon Waghurs, we daresay, the "Native Locals" would be able to maintain their own part. We are afraid they would make but a poor stand against frenzied fanatics, like those who fought in Oudh, and who are to be numbered by tens of thousands in and around the Nizam's capital at the present time. The European officers are no longer acquainted with the inner life of the men they command. They are only brought together on parade, and if they have to storm a battery or march through a trench together, we are afraid the feeling of distrust would be mutual—a most unsatisfactory state of affairs in presence of an enemy. The sepoys of the Bombay army used to vie with the European regiments in marching coolly up to the post to be attacked. They charged, and cheered, side by side; but the native soldiery, in those days, had fearless hearted young English ensigns and lieutenants, to show them the way to the post of honour, and to cheer up their courage, when they perceived it drooping. Instead of youthful heroes marching along with them, they have now cold, calculating, jemadars and subedars, who have a great idea of the advantages of security, and the enchantments of distance. They have a far greater faith in present pay and a future pension than in glory, however brilliant. If it may be gibbed, when it smiles upon aspirants from beyond the valley of the shadow of death. Sepoy regiments, unless they have a numerous compliment of European officers, are little better than a rabble, and would be worse than useless on a battle-field. We are certain that if any of the old officers of the East India Company were asked, if he could rely upon his men, should they be placed before an enemy, his reply would be in the negative. The Bengal regiments refused to cross bayonets with the Bhootarese, and even the rudely armed Swats drove them back in confusion when we attacked the Akhoond some few years ago. If we are to have an army of police, the irregular system will do well enough for the native infantry; but if we are to have an army of soldiers, the number of European officers must be quadrupled. The ruin of an army, and the reduction of regiments to rabbles, are the results which Lord Halifax, the Duke of Cambridge, and Sir William Mansfield have, after the lapse of some seven years, managed to produce. We need scarcely say upon whose shoulders will devolve the blame. The two leading actors are too elevated to be reached, and the "utility man" will have, as is usually the case, to bear the burden of the blame.

WE have observed for some time back several singular exclamatory utterances in the columns of our contemporary, the *Times of India*, which from their being printed in italics, we understood to be intended for some language not English. Not being Max Mullers we should probably have remained in blissful ignorance of what the sort of language was in which our contemporary pedantically struggled to express his ideas, but for a clue with which he furnished us on Wednesday, and from which we divine that the language in which his labouring thoughts sought deliverance was intended for French. Most Englishmen find their own mother tongue quite sufficient to express all the ideas they have got, but it is evident that the *Times of India* does not find it an adequate vehicle for the magnificent conceptions with which its gushing, bosom is moved, and rather than that the public should lose these, it supplements its English in its excited moments by a due supply of bad French. If we were assured that there is some gentleman upon its staff desirous of airing the elementary scraps of French, which he picked up on his way through France to Marseilles, we should allow him to travesty our paragraphs in as much bad grammar as he chose; but having no assurance that it is any such amiable weakness that induces our contemporary to parade his linguistic acquirements, we feel called upon to entreat him to withhold from the public any more proofs of the thoroughness of his education in foreign tongues. The clue which has enabled us to discover that this unknown speech in which the *Times of India* occasionally discourses was meant for French, was the beautiful and classical expression "*a la contemporain*" appended to a paragraph on Wednesday burlesquing some casual announcement in our columns of the previous day. "*A la contemporain*;" will any student of French tell us what it means? It is quite as bad as the famous translation of "highflier" into "*un oiseau*" with which a writer in our contemporary's columns regaled and amused us all not long ago. The writer on the present occasion may have derived his phrase from some vague knowledge of *beauf a la mode* picked up during his sojourn in Paris, and upon this principle constructed the extraordinary expression we have quoted. The merest tyro in French knows that *contemporain* is a masculine noun, but by some strange process, the writer in the *Times of India* unsexes it and makes it feminine! Again our learned Theban of Church Gate Street does not seem to know the meaning of *contemporain* which never signifies "contemporary", in the sense of a fellow member of the newspaper profession. We presume our "contemporary" meant *confrere*, but his swelling soul required to be emptied, and regardless of the proprieties of that language spoken on the southern side of the English channel he let off his French like so much steam, and he hope after reading this paragraph, that he is now at peace. One thing he will pardon us for suggesting to him, and that is to study the genders of French nouns and the meanings of French words before he gives us any more of his French.

THE *Friend of India*:—The public, both of India and England, are asked to subscribe liberally for the two thousand orphans of Orissa. For this at least a hundred thousand pounds will be required, while Government will supply the enormous sum necessary to feed nearly half a million of people in the inundated tracts for the next six months at least. The past mismanagement must be forgotten and all personal questions be postponed. England will doubtless give largely, India having already raised £60,000 in addition to private charity. But the benevolent of India will not leave the duty entirely to others if they be properly appealed to. The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have returned a most becoming reply to the Lieutenant Governor's invitation to call a public meeting. Deploring the necessity for further aid, they express pleasure at the efforts of the Bengal Government and at the appeal to England and think that the public of India ought to be again asked to help in the good work. But as there has been so little satisfaction with the past action of that Government the invitation is not likely to be cordially met, unless, the Committee say, such a mixed body for the disbursement of the money be created, as they proposed last May. They recommend a committee of three non-official and two official members. To this the Lieutenant Governor has agreed. They suggest that a public meeting be presided over by the Viceroy and Sir John Lawrence has promised to

Hynabace, wife of Luxmon Babajee, a milk vendor.
Nusserwanjee Dorabjee, unemployed.
Ganesh Sing Khooshal Sing, unemployed.
Vencersey Ludha, a broker.
Cowasjee Nowrojee, picture-frame maker.
Jamsetjee Pallonjee, a Gujarati teacher.
Pestonjee Merwanjee Bottlewalla and Fuckirjee Pestonjee, trading under the name and firm of Pestonjee Merwanjee, Bottlewalla, dealers in glass and earthenware.
Madhowrao Parshotum, an English writer.
Gaspar Somia, a carpenter.
Jagjivandass Parshotumdass, a dealer in gold.
Michael Cohenan Cohen, lately trading as a general merchant, under the name of Cohen & Co.
Johnson Darrens Burrowes, a clerk in the Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines' office.
Cassbace, woman, and Bhima Apa Bhusrung Ar a, the first is unemployed, and the second a dealer in tobacco.
Sarvajee Sorabjee, a dealer in liquor.
Muncherjee Frammurze, lately carried on business as a broker in partnership with one Bhicajee Kethasroo, under the name and firm of Muncherjee and Bhicajee.
Jewraj Inderjee, unemployed.
Khatir Tahib Fuckera Mahomed, a dyer.
Menera Mahomed Esmail and Jeedibaee, milk vendors.
Gurmut Sandsew, a clerk.
John Andersons Sinclair, a mechanic.
Nowtanbace, widow, unemployed.
Dorabjee Byramjee, a buggy driver.
Orders in the matters of the abovenamed insolvents petitions that the real and personal estate and effects of the said insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honorable Court, under Section VII. of the said Act, have been duly made.

BENGAL AND MADRAS FAMINE RELIEF FUNDS.

The following additional subscriptions to the Relief Funds are noted as under:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscriptions collected by the Collector of Ahmednuggur	86	0	0
Subscriptions collected by the Collector of Khandeish	270	4	0
Subscriptions collected by the Deputy Collector of Sattara	83	14	0
Subscriptions received from certain Sirdars and Inamdars of Satara	1,210	19	0
Subscriptions and instalment of subscriptions from the officers of the Executive Engineer, Poona	59	12	10
Further subscriptions collected by the Collector of Ahmednuggur	49	12	8
Proceeds of Native Ladies' Fancy Bazaar held in Poona	1,618	8	0
Further subscription from the District Deputy Collector of Sattara	32	8	9
Subscriptions received from the Vernacular Assistant of Thasra in the Kaira District by the Deputy Collector Kaira, ...	6	8	0
Further subscriptions collected in the Ahmednuggur Collectorate, per Collector of Ahmednuggur	6	8	0
Further sum collected in the Talooka of Sankhed and remitted per Honorary Secretary Local Committee Tanna, ...	13	1	0
Amount previously acknowledged	2,59,541	13	8
Total	2,62,959	5	8

JAMES TAYLOR, V. J. SUNKERSETT, } Hon. Secretaries.

Bombay, 7th February 1867.

IS AN ACCOUNT SALE PRIMA FACIE EVIDENCE OF THE AMOUNT REALISED?

We extract the following important case from the *Indian Jurist* of 15th January. Although, decided in the Appellate Side of the High Court at Calcutta by Sir Barnes Peacock, Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Norman, in July last, it has still a very important application to questions constantly occurring in Bombay, and it has the clear view taken by the High Court Judges at the time of the value, as a piece of testimony, set on account sales:—

SHAIK DOOMUN AND ANOTHER, Appellants,
versus.
AMERSON, STEVENS AND ANOTHER, Respondents.

A. at Calcutta consigned goods through B. at Calcutta to C. in London for sale on his (A.'s) own account and risk. B. advanced money thereon to A. The goods were sold in London by C., who sent the account sale to B. in Calcutta. In a suit by B. against A. in Calcutta for the balance due to him on account of the money so advanced, after giving credit to A. for the amount realised by the sale of the goods according to the account sale. Held, that the account sale was prima facie conclusive of the amount realised; and, if A. wished to justify the account, the onus lay upon him.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Macpherson, given on the 11th of June, 1866, in this suit. The action had been brought by Messrs. Amerson and Foggo, mercantile agents in Calcutta, against Shaik Doomun and Hurrustoolah, of Calcutta, hide merchants, on a balance of account.

The facts were as follow:—On the 8th of November, 1865, the defendants consigned thirty-one bales of hides through the plaintiffs, to Messrs. Gellatly, Hankey, and Sewell, of London, for sale on their (the defendants') own account and risk. The plaintiffs advanced to the defendants Rs. 1,27,787-7-3, and debited them therewith in account current, which had reference only to the transaction. The hides were sold in London by Messrs. Gellatly and Co., and the account sale sent to the plaintiffs, who credited the defendants with the amount in the current account. On balancing the account up to the 25th of April a sum of Rs. 1,340-13-11 appeared due to the plaintiffs, to recover which sum this action was brought.

On the 30th of April, 1866, there having been some correspondence in the matter, the following letter was written by the attorney for the defendants to the attorneys for the plaintiffs:—

"BABOO GUREE CHUNDER BANERJEE.

"DEAR SIR,—Your letter of the 27th April to the address of Shaik Doomun and Hurrustoolah has been handed to us with instructions to state in reply that they are quite ready and willing to pay your clients any sum that may be due to them in respect of the shipment of the thirty-one bales of cow hides mentioned in your letter; but, before they do so, they wish to be satisfied of the justness and correctness of your client's claim and with this view they have instructed us to request you to send in a copy of the account sales received by your clients from London.

Please send us a copy of the account sales, and let us know the date on which your clients received the same.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) GODDALL AND LESLIE.

30th April, 1866.

Mr. Leslie for the defendants contended that it lay on the plaintiffs to prove the correctness of the account sale, and that for that purpose they must send a commission to England. The defendants wished to be assured of the correctness of the account, and it lay on the plaintiffs to satisfy them.

Macpherson, J., held that under the circumstances it lay upon the party who disputed this account to prove its incorrectness, and, if necessary, to take out a commission for that purpose. There could be no question that, in all cases, such as this, the understanding and agreement between the parties was that the accounts rendered from England should be taken as prima facie conclusive, and should be acted on until proved to be incorrect. As the defendants had not brought forward proof of any incorrectness in the account in the present case, which account had been rendered as agreed upon, in the ordinary course of business, judgment must be given for the plaintiffs for the full amount, with interest and costs.

Against this decree the present appeal was preferred.

The grounds of appeal were:—

1st.—That the judgment was unsupported by the evidence.

2nd.—That the Judge was wrong in admitting and receiving as evidence against the appellants in the trial the account sale.

Mr. Leslie argued the case on behalf of the appellants.

Mr. Woodroffe and Mr. Cowell for the respondents were not called upon.

PEACOCK, C. J.—There is no doubt in this case, if the account sales are not sufficient evidence, there is Mr. Leslie's letter, there was enough evidence for the Court to act on. The appellant did not ask that Mr. Gellatly might be sent with the account sales, but only that the account sales might be sent to him.

NORMAN, J.—I concur. I do not rely upon Mr. Leslie's letter, or think that makes much alteration in the relation between the parties. The money was sent by the plaintiffs to the defendants on the security of hides, which were sent to London to be sold. The plaintiffs rendered an account of the sales, and, after giving credit for a certain time, demanded the balance. The plaintiffs say they believed the account correct, and that is enough to entitle them to a decree. They are not bound to prove the defendants case for them. If the defendants wished to falsify the account, to show that they have no answer, which the plaintiffs do not admit, it rests with them to do so. If the *onus probandi* lies on the other side, if a merchant advancing money on goods was compelled to prove the items of the account before he could get back the money advanced, it would be impossible for people to advance money on such securities, and there would be an end of business.

Appeal dismissed with costs.

Solicitors for appellants, Messrs. Goodall and Leslie.

Solicitor for respondent, Baboo Gresschunder Banerjee.

THE KHOJAH STREET MURDER.

THE investigation into this case was continued yesterday before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Westropp and the same Special Jury at the present Criminal Sessions. The prisoners James Wilson, Georgio Apostole, George Nicholas, and Joseph Peters being in their places in the dock, the cross-examination of Mr. Succaram Arjoon, acting Surgeon to the Coroner, a witness for the prosecution, was continued by Mr. McCulloch.

The Hon'ble the Advocate General, with Mr. Scoble and Mr. Ferguson, instructed by Mr. Hearn, Government Solicitor, for the Crown.

Mr. McCulloch for the first and second prisoners, Mr. Hayllar for the third, and Mr. Taylor, instructed by Mr. Macfarlane, at the instance of the Consul for Austria, for the fourth.

Mr. Succaram Arjoon further cross-examined. With regard to the adult Marwaree, witness thought that the wound in the chest might have been received either while standing or stooping. He thought it impossible that the wound in the back could have been inflicted with an instrument narrower than the breadth of the wound itself, because the edges of the wound were considerably inverted. It was not possible it could have been inflicted with one of the smaller knives: it must have been inflicted with the large broad dagger, which tapered suddenly according to the character and extent of the wound. If a thrust were made with violence, and then the breadth of the wound were enlarged by moving the instrument backwards and forwards, the edges of the extension would not be inverted.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hayllar: It was not possible to make any of the superficial wounds with either the large dagger or the small thin sword.

Re-examined by Mr. Scoble: Taking the four instruments in Court, witness thought that the two large wounds on the adult Marwaree must have been inflicted with the large dagger. From the depth of the wound in the chest he thought it could not possibly have been inflicted with either of the two knives. Lateral pressure in giving a wound would only extend the wound, but would not invert its edges.

Dr. Wellington Gray, acting Assistant Surgeon Jamsetjee Hospital, examined by the Advocate General, recollected arriving at the hospital about half past 4 o'clock on the morning of the 9th December last, when he saw the two Marwarees. Asla Prema was bleeding and had three wounds on him—one in the chest, two inches long, in which there was air under the skin round the edges of the wound; another on the inner side of the ball of the left thumb; and the third on the front of the left fore-finger. He was collapsed but quite sensible; and witness thought that he would die within a very short time. He died on Monday morning. On making a *post mortem* examination, witness found, internally, a wound corresponding with the first wound penetrating the substance of the right lung. It had divided some of the arteries and the veins. Blood to the extent of about three pints was found in the cavity to the right side of the chest. The body appeared to be healthy; and the wound in the chest, and consequent loss of blood, the cause of death. Both the angles of the wound were sharp, and witness thought it must have been inflicted with a double-edged weapon like the large dagger in Court. The blow was given, witness thought, while the person was lying down on his back. The wounds on the left hand might have been caused by the person taking hold of the weapon with which he was stabbed in the chest. Witness also examined Lalla Vajungee, who was then alive and sensible, and had ten wounds—one of them being a transverse wound in the chest, an inch long with air under the skin and round the edges; another in the right side of the chest, three inches in length and perpendicular in direction; another in the back of the right forearm, which was a simple cut; another also on the back of the right fore-arm, an incised wound; another on the left shoulder, an incised wound about an inch long; another also on the left shoulder, an incised wound about an inch in length; another incised wound on the palm of the left hand, about an inch in length; a similar would on the palm of the left hand; another on the back of the right leg, penetrating the true skin to the extent of about half an inch; and the last on the chin, about three-quarters of an inch long. The man remained sensible the whole day. On the third day inflammation set in, and he died on Monday the 17th December. Witness made a *post mortem* examination. The left lung was found collapsed, with a wound on the surface nearly an inch long which had passed completely through the substance of the lung, and which corresponded with the first wound. The instrument by which it was inflicted had struck the fifth rib from behind. Recent inflammation and two pints of fluid were found on that side of the chest. The inflammation caused by the fluid and wound in witness's opinion, the cause of death. That wound was at least eight inches deep, and might have been caused by an instrument like the small bent sword produced in Court. The breadth of the wound appeared slightly wider than the breadth of the instrument. It must have been caused by one violent stab. The blow, from its direction, appeared to have been inflicted while the person was lying down on his back. The edges of the second wound in the chest were not regular, and the assailant must have used force and pressure after inflicting it. The most internal of the wounds was a stab caused by the large broad dagger. Witness examined the prisoners at the hospital on the 9th December. Wilson had fresh stains of blood on his trowsers. He had a gash on the ball of the left thumb, and blood on his left hand from the wound on the thumb. There were spots of fresh blood on the left leg of the trowsers of Apostole, the lower part of which was torn. Witness turned up the trowsers and looked at the inside and saw recent stains of some reddish substance, similar to stains of blood. On his left shoulder witness noticed the remains of a dry clot of blood, which appeared to be rather old and was partly broken up. He was covered with filth. Both the hands of Nicholas were, as it were, dipped in blood, and there were spots of blood above the wrists. It was dry blood, but appeared to be quite recent. There were spots of blood on his left foot, which were recent. On the ball of the right thumb of Peters there was a dark-colored stain, which appeared to be a spot of blood partly washed away, but not completely removed: it was about the size of a silver two anna piece, and looked if fluid had been applied to it. On the 14th December witness examined the person and clothes of police constable Bhawoo Sumbajee. On the right side of his breast was a superficial wound about an inch and a half long. From the appearance of the clothes witness thought that the blow was inflicted with a blunt pointed instrument.

Cross-examined by Mr. McCulloch: The whole of the lower part of Apostole's trowsers was wet, and if the stain which witness had observed was an old stain it would have been obscured by the moisture on the trowsers.

By Mr. Taylor: The spot on Peters's hand did not appear to be a scratch, but it was round and circumscribed. It could not have been a scratch, as there was no abrasion of any part of the skin. It could not have been caused by a pin or other sharp point, because witness examined it and failed to discover any wound. He employed no microscope or magnifying glass.

His Lordship remarked to witness that it would have been desirable to have employed either of the instruments in a case like this.

Mr. James McIntyre, inspector of police, recalled and re-examined by the Advocate General, said he took the clothes off Nicholas's person in the afternoon of the 9th after the inquest. He also saw the clothes of Peters taken off in his presence. They were put into bundles, which were labelled by Mr. Tighe in witness's presence, and were taken by witness under seal to Dr. Lyon.

Dr. L. Lyon, Assistant Surgeon in the Bombay Army, was acting Chemical Analyser to Government in December last, and received, on the afternoon of the 10th December, from Inspectors Dadson and McIntyre, four bundles of clothes which were labelled and sealed. There were still labels on three of the bundles, the fourth being removed. Witness also received four daggers and four sheaths. He detected the presence of blood on Wilson's trowsers, shirt, and a black belt which was in the bundle, but not mentioned in the label. There were stains of blood on the left thigh of the trowsers, and on the right arm, right shoulder and the lower part of the front of the flannel shirt. He also found a stain on the inside of the shirt near the left breast, and a smear on the back of the belt. The smear on the belt was not very large, and part of it was now visible. The stains on the clothing or belt were not old stains. There is no test by which you can tell whether the stains are recent or not, but you can tell whether they are extremely old or not. Witness could not say whether or not they were a week or ten days old. The stains were of the blood of some mammalian animal, in which class man is included. He found stains of blood generally all over the trowsers of Apostole. They were large stains of blood, and the cloth appeared to have been soaked in blood in places. Both the shirt and the trowsers were covered on the outside with dry mud. It was partly dry mud from the roads, mixed partly with some decaying organic matter, but what it was witness could not tell. He found traces of blood on a pair of trowsers and a pair of chintz drawers in Nicholas's bundle. It was the lower part of the trowsers and the foot of the drawers on which he saw blood. The blood on the articles in the latter two bundles appeared, making an allowance for the difference in the texture of the clothing, to be of the same age as that on Wilson's clothes. There were no traces of blood on Peters's clothes. Witness had cut little pieces out of the various clothes for the purpose of testing. Witness also examined the four daggers in Court, both chemically and with a microscope. There were stains of blood on the point of one of the small knives, and on the sheath of one of them. There was no mark of blood on the other small knife; and it was extremely probable that if it had been thrown into a tank and remained there ten or twelve hours, the blood would have been washed off. There was one spot near the point of the large broad dagger, and a stain of blood on the outside of its sheath. It was not old, and appeared to be similar to the blood on the other articles. Blood on weapons like those in Court was liable to break off, and they must be handled, before examination, with great care indeed. Witness gave back all the articles to Inspector Dadson on the 14th December.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hayllar: It would depend upon whether the water would soak through the sheath, that the blood-stains in a dagger thrown into a tank for instance, would dissolve in the end. The traces of blood on the blade, if any, would be diffused over such a wide surface that it would be impossible to ascertain the presence of any blood.

Naya Wadda,, a Marwaree boy, said he was servant to a money-lender and lived at Dongry. He had a brother of the name of Munna Wuddajee, whom he last saw alive on the day on which he was murdered. He lived in the Marwaries' house in Khojah street. Witness saw his dead body the next day at the house. Nopa Mansing, a boy, lived in the same house; and witness also saw him alive on Saturday the 8th December, and saw his dead body the next day.

This closed the case for the prosecution at half-past 3 P.M.

At the suggestion of His Lordship, the Advocate General put in the depositions of Rajoo Dhondoo and Shaik Mahomed, who made answers in this Court contradictory, in certain respects, of the statements made before the magistrate. They were proved to have been taken before Mr. Barton at the Fort Police Court.

His Lordship wished to state before the learned counsel for the defence opened their case that he had decided to expunge from his notes everything relating to the poverty of any of the prisoners. He thought, on second consideration, that evidence bearing on that point ought to be withdrawn entirely from the consideration of the jury, except so far as it was inextricably mixed up with evidence showing where the prisoners had been on the fatal occasion.

Mr. McCulloch, in beginning his address to the jury on behalf of the first two prisoners, Wilson and Apostole, said his position before this Court would be wrongly apprehended if it was supposed that he appeared as advocate for the perpetrators of the fearful offence which was the subject of this prosecution. So soon as it should appear on clear and unmistakeable evidence that the men at the bar were guilty of the crime, he for one would not think it consistent with his duty to say one word in palliation of their conduct, and it was to that sentiment which led them all to attach a sacred importance to human life, that he appealed in asking the gentlemen of the jury to give their most earnest, cautious, and careful consideration to evidence which affected the lives of the four men now before them. As a preliminary remark regarding the prisoners, he wished to point out that it appeared clear from the evidence of several witnesses that they were not men belonging to the criminal class, but that they had been sailors, earning till at all events within a very recent period an honest livelihood. As to the facts of the crime now under consideration, they were obvious and clear, but the real question which the jury had to consider was, not whether murders had been committed, but whether had been the perpetrators of the murders? The evidence as it affected the two men for whom he appeared was circumstantial evidence, which differed from ordinary direct evidence in this respect, that while the latter was subject to the three-fold division of facts which were proved, facts which were disproved, and facts which were doubtful, circumstantial evidence was only taken into consideration so far as the admitted or proved, the rest being dismissed entirely from the mind. Once admit doubtful facts occurring in circumstantial evidence, and it would be a theory based upon a theory, which would be both highly improper and highly dangerous. In the present case, each of the prisoners stood in an independent position in regard to the circumstances which had been stated in evidence with a view to proving their guilt. There had been some evidence given to show that, before preliminary introduction or acquaintance between the prisoners, but it was so extremely slight that it fell within the class of uncertain evidence which he would call upon the jury to treat with entire neglect. It did not go further than to show that they had been fellow-workmen. One of the witnesses, Marark Xavier, had given evidence intended to show that Nicholas and Wilson had visited a toddy shop on the night before the murder, but it appeared from other evidence that Wilson had not been there at all, but had been at the Circus till nine or half past nine o'clock. At all events the evidence was not sufficiently clear to justify the jury in taking it into consideration; and the evidence of the Parsee witness, and of the woman Gnuga, in which it was attempted to connect Wilson and Peters, was of the same unreliable character. The evidence having acquaintance with it was so weak, he submitted that the statements in regard to one prisoner should not be taken as in any manner affecting the others; and for this reason he would confine his remarks while engaging the attention of the jury to the two men for whom he specially appeared. With regard to Wilson he did not propose to dispute the first fact on which the prosecution relied—viz., that the room adjoining that of the Marwarries had been hired by him. The next point occurring upon that prisoner's case was the condition in which his room was found after the murder; and in this respect it struck him that the case for the prosecution had been left in a very incomplete state. There was no distinct evidence as to the persons who had first entered the room in the morning; and that it had been entered by some one before those who had given evidence in the case was apparent from the circumstance as to the place where the board of the partition had been found. There was in consequence a considerable degree of doubt as to the precise contents of the room at the time when it was first visited after the commission of the murders. It was stated that a canvas bag had been found there, but he would ask the jury to reject the evidence in regard to it, it being uncertain whether the bag had been originally found there or whether it had been removed, as the board had undoubtedly been. The same might be said of the boots and clothes which it was said had been found in the room. One part of the case—and probably the most important with reference to the question of Wilson's guilt or innocence—was the deposition of Lalla Varjorjee, who had been examined by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee at the Hospital, when on his deathbed. That man had said he recognised the first and second prisoners as the persons who had attacked him, but when the jury came to consider the circumstances connected with this point he had no doubt they would at once place the statements of Lalla in the category of doubtful evidence and would refuse to give them any weight in a matter of so great importance. It appeared from what Mr. Dosabhoy had stated that when Lalla made his deposition he was in such an excited state that it was hardly possible to get answers from him and that he required medical attendance. But, besides the condition he was in when he made his deposition, it was to be considered that the night in question was dark, and the room lighted by only a feeble oil lamp, the light being so dim that one of the police had to use his own lantern in order to see blood upon the floor. Under these circumstances it was impossible for Lalla to have been able to recognise the men who had attacked him, and the evidence being of this character he (Mr. McCulloch) asked the jury to dismiss it altogether from their minds. The learned counsel next referred to the evidence of the policeman Bhawoo, who swore to the identity of the three men whom he had seen on the morning of the murder—though, as appeared from his own evidence, they had come upon him like horses, and the whole affair had not taken more than two seconds. He criticised this witness's evidence at some length, pointing to one part of it—where Bhawoo spoke of having followed one of the three—as having appeared from Mr. Fleet's evidence to be palpably false; and as some of the passages were obviously of this character he asked what value should be attached to the rest. The evidence of other witnesses, also, went to show a tendency on the part of all the policemen of the same class to exaggerate circumstances and to supply missing links in the evidence. There was hardly one of them examined who had not been guilty of such misconduct in giving his evidence as discredited him to the belief of the jury. After referring to a number of statements in the evidence of the native policemen, by way of illustrating the remark he had made, the learned counsel submitted that there was no evidence on which it could safely be said that any human being had recognised Wilson until he was finally arrested. He then spoke of Wilson's quiet demeanour when he was met by Shaik Mahomed, one of the policemen; and he reminded the jury that the practice of carrying knives was common amongst seamen, though in this port as in most other ports contrary to police regulations. On the knife being found upon him it was natural that, knowing it to be forbidden to carry one, he should throw it away as he did. His left hand was found cut and bleeding, and his clothes were stained with blood at different parts; but it was worthy of remark that the stains of blood were all such as might have been made by his bleeding hand. These were all the facts which bore upon Wilson's case; and there was no argument employed against him which might not equally be employed against Ganga and her husband, though no one had come forward to accuse them. If the murders had been perpetrated by Wilson and the other prisoners, he thought it probable that they would have entered into the Marwarees' room at the corner where was the chink which had been mentioned by Mr. Edginton, and where they might have employed themselves, unseen, for days together, in removing the planks. On the contrary, however, it appeared that the attack had come from the outside and from the common passage. Again, there was no proof that Wilson could have had any particular knowledge of the arrangements inside the Marwarees' house, for it did not appear that he had ever been at it previous to entering upon his room two or three days before the murder. But it did appear that all that house had been occupied by a prostitute, and the visitors of that prostitute must have been infinitely more familiar with the internal arrangements of the house than Wilson or the other prisoners could possibly have been. As to the boots which had been found in Wilson's room, there was only one pair of them which could fit any of the present prisoners. The policemen found the boots which were said to belong to these prisoners, and they would not go on them! Was not this strong proof in corroboration of the theory that the deed had been planned and carried out by strangers from outside? Such, then, were the facts on which the prosecution relied in regard to Wilson's case; and, taking them altogether, could the jury say in their conscience that there was no reasonable doubt that this man was guilty? Coming next to the case of Apostole, there were two distinct questions with reference to him which the jury would have to consider. The prosecution asserted that there had been a fourth man engaged in the crime, and it had to show that this man had got down into the gully and run through it, and had also to show that the man who had done this was Apostole. What had been already remarked in regard to the deposition of Lalla Varjorjee it was unnecessary to repeat with reference to the second prisoner, to whom it equally applied. On the face of the evidence which had been taken it appeared doubtful whether there had been a fourth man at all. The policeman who had seen men coming out of the house spoke of three only, and Lalla in his deposition said he had seen the same number. One of the policemen had spoken of a fourth man appearing at the corner of the gully and joining the other three, but his evidence was of such a character that he (Mr. McCulloch) must ask the jury to dismiss it altogether from their minds. Mention had been made of broken tiles, which, according to the conjecture of the prosecution, had been broken by the fourth man in escaping into the gully; but it appeared that there were four broken tiles opposite one window and two opposite another, and it was not suggested that two persons had left the house by the back windows. Again, there must have been traces of footsteps on the flags or in the mud, or somewhere about the premises, if the theory of the prosecution was correct; but it did not appear that there had been any. Apostole, according to the evidence, was covered with night soil when he was arrested; but how could he have got that dirt when the gully was a clean one and when he reached the corner (if the evidence was to be believed) as soon as the men who had gone by the front? It appeared that on Apostole meeting the policeman by whom he was arrested he walked up to him and did not try to avoid him; and as to the condition he was in, the explanation probably was that he was returning from some drunken orgie, and that he had become covered with filth in lying down about the slaughter-house. It appeared that he had had a spot of blood upon his shoulder, but this was perfectly accounted for by the circumstance of his having a graze upon his cheek. What was there, then, in this case to make up such a strong chain of evidence to hang round this man's neck? Broken tiles—a canvas bag found in the gully—a man seen coming out of the gully—a man found covered with filth. Such was the evidence—not another word; and on that the jury were asked to say that they were absolutely certain that a man had come out of the gully and that Apostole was the man. And let them ask their consciences what was the reason? Because he was filthy! There would be no other reason for hanging him on such evidence. Excluding the evidence of the unhappy Lalla Varjorjee, there was not one circumstance beyond the circumstance that the poor wretch had been filthy, to connect him with this crime. Under those circumstances could the jury conscientiously say honestly say they had no doubt that these men were guilty? He did not wish them to abstract one iota from the discharge of their duty, but he would ask them to realise the enormous importance of this enquiry. They ought to begin with the assumption of the possibility of the prisoners being innocent, and they ought to allow no prejudice for one instant to cloud their minds. They ought not to allow the dark shadow of the crime to cloud their judgment in considering the facts of the case, or to let their desire to detect the criminal and punish him lead them to forget that the simple question they had to decide was whether the prisoners at the bar were or were not the guilty men. He implored them to consider the case with the seriousness, the accuracy, and the care due to a question of life or death.

Mr. Hayllar, in addressing the jury for the third prisoner, remarked that, although after the lucid and exhaustive address of his learned friend Mr. McCulloch, his task was rendered easy, he should go over the principal parts of the case and he would ask the jury to dismiss from their minds at the outset all idea of horror at the terrible nature of the crime committed. The theory of the prosecution had been that these men, being in the same employ lately, were together on the night of the murder. The barman of the Cross Keys Tavern stated that he saw Nicholas with Wilson, who entered the tavern about 10 that night; and the learned counsel would have left his evidence where it was as insignificant. But it was met by a clear *alibi* that he (Nicholas) was at the Circus that night with two others from half-past 8 till between 9 and 10 o'clock. Remarking upon the experiment that had been made of fitting the Wellington boots on the feet of Nicholas, the learned counsel said it proved nothing, for the same pair of boots would fit a number of persons. It was stated that it was a pair of boots the tops of which had been cut off; and even assuming for a moment that the cut-off tops belonged to the boots, it was not proved that they were Nicholas's boots, because other persons lived in his room. But if they were his, their presence in Wilson's room did not prove that he was there on the night of this occurrence. They might have been left there on a previous day, or might have been borrowed by any one of the persons who went to Wilson's room. They were new boots, and not such as should have been the property of a man in the prisoner's position. Adverting to his apprehension of the police, the learned counsel said Nicholas was arrested at a mile's distance from the scene of the murder. There could be little doubt that the policeman, who undertook to recognise him, was mistaken as to his identity, when it was recollected that the barman of the tavern made a similar mistake. He quietly submitted to the first policeman who stopped him after he had passed through numerous lighted streets; and the knife that was found in his waist-belt was a blunt ordinary seaman's knife, not one which would be used in committing the frightful catastrophe in question. The explanation for his throwing away the knife into the tank was supplied by the order issued by the Commissioner of Police against seamen carrying knives in public thoroughfares. The evidence of Dr. Gray left it in doubt whether there was blood upon the knife previous to its being thrown into the tank; and the learned counsel asked the jury to give his client the benefit of the doubt. He thought it unadvisable to deny, in the face of the mass of evidence adduced, that there was blood upon the prisoner's person; but he argued that there was no evidence whatever to show when this blood came upon him, and what blood it was, whether it was that of animal or of man. He submitted that it was some old blood, and that the heat and the perspiration gave it an appearance which misled the police officers into supposing that it was recent. If the theory of the prosecution could be upheld for a moment, any man with old marks of blood upon him, perhaps unnoticed by himself, might be made answerable for any murder committed in the city at whatever distance from the spot where he might have been taken up. He submitted that the evidence was very slight for the conviction of his client of the heinous charge preferred against him.

Mr. Taylor then addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner Peters, with great ability, reviewing the whole of the circumstances of the case at a rapid glance. The learned counsel argued that the woman Gunga's identity of Peters on the evening of the murder, was very unsatisfactory, because a native woman in her class of life would be almost sure, in the presence and view of Europeans, to shroud her head in her *sarree* and get out of sight. As to the evidence of the policemen, who undertook to identify the prisoners, the learned counsel said their impudent assertions were very properly subjected to the severe strictures which his learned friend had passed upon them and taking them into consideration with the other portions of the evidence, they appeared to be highly improbable. The contradictions in the evidence of these police witnesses were sufficiently glaring to justify their testimony being wholly thrown out as unreliable. The learned counsel detailed to the jury the circumstances attending his client's apprehension, and urged that there was nothing in them to show that the man was not in his usual frame of mind, passing along the thoroughfares like any other man, or that he was in the least endeavouring to escape from the consequences of any gilt he might have committed. Excluding the evidence which had already been shown to be unreliable, there was nothing, said the learned counsel, to connect his client with the revolting crime which had been committed. None of the coats, daggers, belts, or boots against were alleged to have been the property of the other prisoners, was traced to his client. Then there was the additional circumstance in his favour that he was a man of thick chest and that it was not probable he could have introduced himself by any contraction of his frame into the Marwarees' room through the narrow aperture in the partition. The single spot in his hand, which was alleged to be of blood, was not satisfactorily shown to be of blood; the medical testimony was not clear regarding it, and the medical gentleman admitted that he did not examine it either chemically or with a microscope. Looking at the circumstances of the case as they had been presented to the jury on behalf of the defence, the learned counsel concluded with the expression of his hope that they would acquit his client.

At the conclusion of the learned counsel's address, the Court adjourned for ten minutes, which were granted to the jury as an intermission for rest.

At 6-25 P.M. His Lordship entered upon an exhaustive and lucid review of the main features of the case, and the principal circumstances connecting the men at the bar with the murder or as his Lordship was inclined to call it—the massacre of the Marwarees in Khojah street. His Lordship reminded the jury that the first charge against the prisoners was that of the murder of Lalla Vajungjee, and that there were ten counts of it.

The foreman of the jury enquired whether, in considering the murder of Lalla Vajungjee, they were not to consider the murder of the other Marwarees.

His Lordship told the jury that the cases were separated for convenience, but that, upon the evidence adduced for the prosecution, they formed one history and must be taken together, although the matter in hand for present enquiry was the death of Lalla Vajungjee. His Lordship proceeded to remark that the first charge was the murder of Lalla Vajungjee, and that it charged all the four men at the bar as principals. The second charge was one in which Wilson was charged, as principal, with the murder of Lalla Vajungjee, and the other three men as abettors; and so on,—the charges being run as charging one prisoner as principal and the others as abettors. His Lordship said it was scarcely necessary to remind the jury of the solemn duty which he, as well as they, were called upon to perform to adjudge, upon the evidence, whether the four prisoners at the bar were guilty of the ruthless murder of the four Marwarees, who were in the shop of one of them in Khojah street on the night of the 8th December last. The case deserved the utmost attention of the jury. He had noticed the attention with which they had received the evidence adduced, but he should be wanting in his duty did he not go through the whole of the case, however considerable the labour of it might be, even at that late hour. If there was one reason more than another for the devotion of the jury's serious attention to the investigation of the case, it was the circumstance that the prisoners were not our fellow-subjects, and that, therefore, the result of the investigation concerned the reputation and the character of British justice in the eyes of foreigners. But, at the same time, His Lordship must tell the jury, that if the prisoners, although foreigners, transgressed against British laws, they were amenable to be tried for their transgression equally with any subject of the realm. His Lordship then explained the distinction which the law draws between principals and abettors in a case like this. It was not necessary that a person should be present and actively assisting the perpetrators of a crime to make him a principal in it; and if he is waiting outside the house in which the crime is being perpetrated, and if he is watching in order to prevent a surprise, whereby his accomplices get additional confidence in their work, he is a principal in the second degree. His Lordship then read the definition given in the Penal Code of aiding and abetting a crime; and remarked that the counts in the indictment were applicable to each prisoner as a principal and also as an abettor. Now, it was beyond all question that a murder—His Lordship would say a massacre—of Marwarees took place in Khojha street; and the evidence clearly pointed to the conclusion that the murder was committed by Europeans—though pointing to the prisoners at the bar not more than to any other Europeans in the island. There was a large maritime population in Bombay, and there was also another population, not maritime, whose position was uncertain, and who had no definite means of livelihood. His Lordship said that, before proceeding to direct the attention of the jury to the evidence adduced before them, he would start to them the general features of the case for the prosecution. It appeared, then, that four Europeans were arrested on the morning of the 9th December last, in different parts of the island, all within a very short time of each other. Peters, according to Constable Fleet, was arrested between 2 and 3 o'clock; at 3 or quarter-past 3 o'clock the same morning the prisoner Apostole was arrested by another police constable; at a quarter past 3 the same morning Nicholas was stopped at the Bhooleshwar tank and arrested a few minutes afterwards; and at about 3 o'clock Wilson was noticed by a policeman passing along the same road, and was followed at a short distance; the policeman was joined by another when they both pursued him until, a few minutes afterwards, he was arrested by a third policeman near the Jumma Musjid. So, here were four men arrested very much about the same time, three of them with marks of blood upon them, and the fourth with a speck upon his hand which, according to the evidence, might or might not be blood. Then four daggers were found—two in the passage adjoining the Marwarees' room, the third with Nicholas which he threw into the Bhooleshwar tank, and the fourth with Wilson who threw it away on the road; and blood was found upon them all except the one thrown by Nicholas into the tank. Peters and Apostole, when arrested, had no weapons upon them. Speaking of the evidence of Bhawoo Sumbajee, policeman, on which a great many observations had been made by the learned counsel for the prisoner, his Lordship referred to the points in which his testimony was impeachable, and thought that probably, to screen himself from blame in not pursuing and apprehending fugitives under such circumstances, he had added a story of his own to the truth of what occurred. This was a thing which happened very frequently in this Court with native witnesses, either from imagination, or want of memory, or malicious intent; and it became the duty of the Court daily to separate truth from untruth in the evidence of such witnesses. The other witness, Gunnoo Gopall, who saw the Europeans issue from the house, had been only a few days in the police force; and although he was not a very intelligent witness it would be difficult to say that he was a dishonest one. He did not undertake to identify the prisoners by a mere glance; and if the jury believed him to be an honest witness, there was powerful evidence of there having been a fourth man with the three who issued forth from the house. His Lordship said his opinion was not conclusive upon the jury; but he thought it his duty to tell them that he considered Gunnoo to be an honest witness. Then, if the evidence adduced by the prosecution were true, they established a previous acquaintance between the prisoners, except between Wilson and Apostole. Referring to the depositions of Rajoo Prempjee and Lalla Vajungjee, two of the Marwarees, His Lordship said that Peters was untouched by the direct evidence of either of them, and so was Nicholas. Objection had been taken by the prisoners' counsel to the admission of those depositions into evidence, but His Lordship observed that they would have been admissible even if taken in the absence of the prisoners. In this case they were very properly recorded by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, who, His Lordship said, was a gentleman of considerable education and had an ample and perfect knowledge of the English language. The learned Judge then commented upon other parts of the case, remarking, in the course of his observations, that the Court and the jury were very much indebted to the Chief Magistrate for providing the model of the Marwarees' house which enabled them to follow the evidence regarding it with greater ease and precision than could otherwise have been done. His Lordship then read over the evidence for the prosecution *in extenso*, making comments upon portions of it as he thought proper.

His Lordship concluded his summing up at 25 minutes past 12. The jury retired at 15 minutes after midnight to consider their verdict and were out of Court for a quarter of an hour, when they returned with a verdict of guilty of wilful murder against the prisoners James Wilson, Georgio Apostole and George Nicholas; and of abetment of murder against Joseph Peters.

His Lordship then passed sentence of death on the whole of the prisoners in the usual form.

The Court rose at 1 o'clock this morning.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

Thursday, 7th February 1867.

(BEFORE SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

Scott, McClelland & Co. vs. Dr. Birdwood and others.

In this case, where the plaintiffs sought to recover Rs. 29,864 from

ed, against him. My object is to baulk a splenetic mind of its anticipated gorge of carrion and draught of morbid pleasure, by showing it that there are some at least who think that the engineering management of the B. B. Reclamation was a gross mismanagement, and one which in its course and results has thoroughly dissevered itself from any association with the misapplied adjective engineering.

To make my procedure clear and my ground more tenable the position I assume is, to prove, not so much that the engineers were incapable, but that there was a lamentable want of all and anything qualified by the noble term engineering devoted in the progress of the works under their construction. To do this I would call attention :—

1. To the Overbridge put up across the old Chowpatty road.—This structure to myself and the uninitiated seemed simply to have been erected for the sole purpose of being taken down again.

I have strong reason for concluding, that this pass-sublime design—a design to which, any engineer in the present day, with the most pass-sublime tendencies to develop the latent taste of the rising generation, would have felt eminently conscience in directing the attention of his most verdant pupil—cost the Company in the item of engineering thought alone, the sum of Rs. 2,000. Being an outsider I can only conjecture what it cost them in paint, pencils, engineering paper, and in putting up and pulling down again, but judging from the one element alone, I think it must have been something considerable. And surely the cost of this design, its erection and subsequent demolition, can justly be laid on the shoulders of the engineers in charge.

2. To the insignificant geological error the engineers made in the early stage of their connection with B. B. Reclamation, in reference to the height of the material Malabar Hill was to furnish; and which mistake entailed no small expenditure on the Company in the purchase of land supposed to be necessary for their works.

3rd. To the wire rope inclines.—Every one must have noticed in passing Chowpatty, what the engineers called the "upper left"—a benching hitched up in the air, some 30 feet wide, and running parallel to the lower face of the excavation from which an exceedingly infinitesimal quantity of material, was at great expense, spasmodically and slowly conveyed, but when it this reduction was subsequently reduced, but even at this reduction must have exercised some influence in the engineering pay sheet.

2. The sepoys that are so summarily dismissed as a *few*, consisted of a legion, and in their collective capacity literally formed an army and navy.—The army was composed of nine regiments of puttiwallas, the commands of which were severally and exclusively appropriated by the chief, the superintending, the resident, and assistant engineers, the surveyors, the secretary and the office generally. Each troop of course had its own proper and full complement of inferior officers, such as naiques, jemadars, subadars, &c. The navy consisted of a large number of boatmen, engaged upon more than one gig, which had its own exclusive owner in the person of one or other of the engineers. Besides these two great ornaments there were two regiments, the one of lascars, and the other of trolly men, not however quite equal in numbers or equipment to the regular army and navy. Each branch of this very extensive service had its own distinguishing uniform supplied to it at the Company's expense, and the whole service must have cost the Back Bay shareholders something more worthy of consideration in the charge of maintenance alone, than has been bestowed upon it by the writer whose estimate I am criticising. Before dismissing this particular subject, I cannot refrain from a word or two about the trolly men. The existence of this branch of the service was intended to facilitate the locomotion of the engineers and thereby to forward the progress of the works. For instance, if any one of the talented engineers, whose time was so valuable, wanted to move himself the distance, say of a dozen yards, there was a trolly with its attendants waiting at hand to give effect to his least desires. The attendants consisted of a guard, done up in railway fashion, with watch, whistle, and uniform, a sepoy to hold an umbrella over the saheb's head, another to take charge of note book and plans, another to run back to the office for anything that may have been forgotten, and say half a dozen others to impell the trolly. I have often seen children making dirt pies in filthy gutters and have been instructed and improved by the genuine, though puerile, pleasure they manifested in their accomplishments, but never did I experience so much amusement, to say nothing of the instruction I derived, from witnessing grown up men playing at railways.

3. The cost of the engineer's secretary and his establishment.—The latter was too extensive and intricate for an impartial pen myself to wade through; but the former would never forgive me, if in a long letter like this I omitted to mention what an important individual he was. His duties and engagements no doubt were most harassing and intellectual. He was a very clever fellow and a useful man—very! but I am afraid rather an expensive one.

4. The cost of the Consulting Engineer, Mr. Michael Scott's (not our Mr. Michael, but a Scotch cousin of his) services and his establishment *in England*.—This cannot have been an inconsiderable item in the engineering charges, when we remember that £100,000 worth of plant was ordered through and passed by him.

5. The cost of the houses, representing rather a heavy rental, supplied at the Company's expense to their talented and energetic staff of engineers, assistants, and overseers.

6. The cost of a very extensive stud of horses, shigrams, and other modern vehicles of locomotion, and a large number of bheasties, maintained at the Company's expense and considerably placed by the engineers at their own and each other's disposal.

The foregoing and some of the more salient points touching the engineering management and establishment of the Back Bay Reclamation Company, on which I think criticism may fairly and fully be launched. People that live in glass houses ought not to throw stones, and if by anything I have detailed I have forced the conviction upon the engineers that they cannot make themselves clever by throwing dirt at others, I shall have been amply satisfied.

Great was Diana of the Ephesians in the olden time, and great was the dignity of the Back Bay engineers in the past history of Bombay. The rate of declension in both goddess and engineers has been somewhat alike in degree of rapidity and manner. We now find one out of the talented *troupe* occupying himself in the less dignified pursuit of contracting—another standing on his head by way of employment instead of amusement, and one of the whilom chiefs a partner with one of his former Back Bay contractors. The declension of the last gentlemen is the most striking. He loves Back Bay so fondly that he is now, I am told, endeavouring to obtain the contract for the execution of the works from the B. B. and C. I. Railway. He has gathered his grain and boiled his rice, and is now hard at work cooking his curry, but I hope to step in at the right moment and spoil his cookery with the addition of an angry looking capsicum I have laid by me for the occasion.

To "One of the Engineers" who has employed your correspondence columns, I would observe, supposing of course that I am not mistaken in his identity, that he reminds me of a mastiff, who, though he may be induced to wag his tail, will still growl and long to bite. If I am rightly informed this writer was once an extensive dealer in horseflesh, and if, so, has manifested considerable ill taste in endeavouring to snub Mr. Whitley by pointedly referring to him as a P. and O. clerk. A P. and O. clerk is surely quite as good as a horse dealer. The remarks of "One of the Engineers" have been considerably weakened in my estimation by the spirit that dictated them, and to him in particular, and to the engineering body collectively, I would in conclusion observe, that I am not finding fault with them for having done wrong by design but for never having done right by mistake. I would counsel them to the prudence of not attracting public attention to a management which will only pass without censure when it passes without observation.

X.

P. S.—Since writing the above Mr. R. Proctor Sims's letter has appeared in your columns; anything more out of point or silly I have seldom read. He seems to be annoyed at the mistake made in reference to the salary he was drawing; and his entire letter would not have been out of character or capable of more meaning if the renowned Mrs. Sairey Gamp had employed it as one of her appeals to the celebrated Mrs. Harris.

CARELESSNESS IN RELAYING TILES.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The season for relaying the tiles has commenced, and perhaps before any accident occurs, it would be as well to call the attention of those who have charge of the safety of Her Majesty's subjects to it.

At present, I notice at David Sassoon's buildings, opposite the Mint, the performance has commenced, and about every five minutes a torrent of broken tiles falls on the path and road.

No one is stationed below to prevent or warn people walking under the shoot, and although several have had narrow escapes by dodging and performing Circus-like manœuvres, no one up to the present time is injured; however, the work has only just commenced, so perhaps before its conclusion the Coroner may get a job.

7th February. Q. R.

NOTICES.

THE GREAT KHOJAH CASE.

NOW PUBLISHED AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS, THE HON. SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD'S JUDGMENT IN THE KHOJAH CASE, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE AGA KHAN CASE.

The Judgment is published in the form of a neat Pamphlet with Wrapper.

Price—ONE RUPEE.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, Meadow Street

NAPIER FOUNDRY AND ENGINE WORKS, FORAS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

D. T. STEWART & Co. beg to notify that they are now prepared to execute all manner of Iron and Brass Castings, to undertake repairs of Marine and other Engines, and to furnish Estimates for the supply of Hydraulic Presses, Pumps, and every description of Machinery.

All Ship work and up-country requirements will receive prompt attention.

Communications to be addressed to the Works, as above, or directed to care of Messrs. JOHN TANNER & Co., No. 12, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 1st June 1866.

JUST received, a very handsome collection of real MEERSCHAUM PIPES and CIGAR HOLDERS. No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

TUNING AND REPAIRING ORCHESTRIANS, SELF-ACTING ORGANS, AND MUSICAL BOXES.—Mr. J. NEUBERG has secured the services of a skilled European, and is now prepared to undertake the fixing, repairing, and tuning of Orchestrians, self-acting Organs and Musical Boxes, as well as the construction of new Cylinders for self-acting Organs.

Mr. N. will also enter into yearly engagements for keeping such instruments in working order. Terms may be learnt on application.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

RAFFLE.—Mr. J. NEUBERG purposes RAFFLING the MAGNIFICENT ORGAN lately imported by him. It was built by special order for the projected Bombay Exhibition, and it is a perfect triumph of Mechanical Art, being both self-acting and also capable of being played by hand. It is encased in solid Walnut wood, carved with bas-relicfs and paintings on silk. This exquisite Instrument is furnished with ten Cylinders, playing 10 European operatic and Orchestral, and ten Indian, Airs: and these may be indefinitely multiplied. Mr. NEUBERG having on his Establishment a skilled Organ-builder. The Organ is valued at Rs. 7,500. The Raffle will consist of 150 Numbers. A payment of Rs. 50 in advance will be charged for each Number.

Due notice of the day and hour for the Raffle will be ven in the Daily Journals, and by Private Circular. Applications for Numbers should be made to the undersigned without delay.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

MR. J. NEUBERG begs to draw the attention of his Constituents and the Public to a very extensive STOCK of GOODS which he has just unpacked, and invites an early inspection of the same. They consist of articles suitable for—

BOHEMIAN GLASS-WARE.—A tasteful collection of the latest style, such as Vases, Table Ornaments, Butter Cups, Jewel Boxes, Card Plates, Fruit Dishes, &c.

PARISIAN FANCY WARE.—French and Dresden manufacture.

FANCY GOODS.—An elegant assortment.

TOYS.—English, German and French Toys, adapted for presents to Children and Adults for their amusement and instruction, Scientific Toys, Picture Books, Articles for Christmas Tree, &c.

Mr. N. has priced the above very moderately in order to ensure a speedy sale. Purchasers for schools and charitable institutions are offered a very liberal discount.

J. NEUBERG.

No. 6 Hummum Street, Fort.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING & Co., BOMBAY.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

NEW BOOKS imported for sale and to order by all opportunities and on the most favourable terms that circumstances connected with Bookselling in India will allow.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.—Orders are not accepted for these publications on any but *Cash terms*. A subscription list has been compiled in accordance with this principle, and will be forwarded on application.

NEWSPAPERS sent direct.

PERIODICALS are enclosed in our fortnightly cases.

The following popular publications—*Cornhill, All the Year Round, Chambers's Journal, Leisure Hour, Sunday at Home,* and *Good Words*—are published in time for despatch by Southampton steamer of the 26th of each month: the great bulk of Periodicals, including *Blackwood, Fraser, Punch, Once a Week,* &c., &c., cannot be forwarded earlier than the succeeding steamers of the 12th of the following month. Subscribers are particularly requested to note this, as complaints are constantly being received, that all Periodicals subscribed for are not received at one and the same time.

PRINTING, PUBLISHING, & BINDING undertaken either in England or India under careful supervision. The former can be executed in Bombay with great neatness, and includes book-printing, lithography, card-printing, &c. &c.

PICTURE FRAMING executed under particular instructions and careful superintendence.

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.—Messrs. Troughton and Simms, and Elliott's Instruments, Engineering and Mathematical, to meet the requirements of practical men; and also less expensive descriptions for Students and Amateurs.

THEODOLITES, DUMPY LEVELS, PRISMATIC COMPASSES, POCKET SEXTANTS, SURVEYING CHAINS, MEASURING TAPES, and all descriptions of warranted Instruments are, at all times, available, together with the requisite adjuncts, Tracing Cloth, Drawing Papers, mounted or plain, Drawing Materials, &c. &c.

GENERAL AGENCY.—As General Agents, Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co. undertake Indents for all descriptions of Merchandize and Goods. *Catalogues of Machinery, The Complete Illustrated Catalogues of Messrs. Defries and Co.'s extensive Glassware Manufactory,* and numerous others, are available for inspection and estimate.

NOTE.—Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co. *have always great satisfaction in encouraging Cash transactions by liberal discounts, and arrangements in connection with their stock in hand or English Indents.*

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

TO THE SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

SIR,—We, the undersigned, beg that you will call a MEETING of the EUROPEAN and NATIVE INHABITANTS of Bombay desirous of publicly expressing their respectful and grateful recognition of the administration of His Excellency The Hon'ble SIR BARTLE FRERE, K. C. B., G. C. S. I., &c., Governor of the Presidency, previous to his departure for Europe.—We are, Sir, your most obedient servants,

R. Couch.
Joseph Arnould.
A. Grant.
George Seggo
A. J. Hunter.
Mungaldass Nakoobhoy.
Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.
Lyttelton H. Bayley.
Michael H. Scott.
Walter H. Cassels.
Framjee Nusserwanjee.
Adjasetl Hormajee.
A. D. Sassoon.
John Wilson.
John Connon.
Arthur Crawford.
G. M. Stewart.
Vengnekrao Jugonnathjee Sunkersett
W. K. Fletcher.
Byramjee Jejeebhoy.
Manockjee Curretjee.
G. M. Birdwood.
George F. Henry.
K. R. Cama.
Rasowjee Naik.
Premaknoy Nanabhoy.
Bomanjee Jejeebhoy.
Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy.
Muncherjee Hormanjee Cama.
Narayen Wassodewjee.
Bhaa Dajee.
F. S. Chapman.
Vishvanath Narayen Mandlik.
Harry Rivers.
Tirnakhao Venkntesh Inamdar.
Michael R. de Quadros.
G. Norman.
H. F. Astley.
W. Wood.
Poddumjee Peerojee.
Dossabhoy Framjee.
Andrew R. Scoble.
R. P. Cama.
Wasodew Pandurang.
W. Loudon.
N. Fernandes.
T. Waddington.
W. G. Hunter.
Javerilal Umiashunker.
T. B. Johnstone.
G. G. Reynell.
J. W. Wood.
Vandravun Purshotumdass.
T. C. Hayllar.
John Smith.
C. Watts Russell.
James W. Wright.
R. A. Dallas.
George Lynch.
D. Robertson.
J. King.
J. A. Forbes.
A. C. Gumpert.
F. W. Lawrence.
James Greig.
C. H. Reynolds.
Rowland Hamilton.
Raghoonath Narayen.
Jehangeer Gustadjee.
Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee.
A. D. Robertson.
J. H. Grant.
T. Jervis.
W. Liebswager.
R. B. Barton.
E. Hingley.
J. W. Young.
George Ingle.
J. T. Annesley,
A. Law.
O. Muller.
John Macalister.
R. D. Sassoon.
A. M. Gubbay.
J. A Sassoon.
J. H. Peel.
John Sands.
C. W. J. Cameron.
A. R. Simpson.
L. H. Boulz.
William Sim.

IN compliance with the above Requisition, I convene a PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Bombay, to be held in the Town Hall on MONDAY, the 11th day of February next, at half past four o'clock in the afternoon.

VENAYEK WASSOODEW, Sheriff,
Bombay, Sheriff's Office, January, 1867.

NOTICES.

ACT XIX. of 1857.—In the matter of the BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).—All DEBTORS of the above Company are requested forthwith to pay their several DEBTS, and all persons claiming to be CREDITORS are hereby required to forward their Claims and Vouchers for adjustment to the undersigned, at No. 6 Rampart Row, Bombay. HENRY GAMBLE,
J. BEATTIE,
Official Liquidators.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S)

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ½, 1, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address—

THOMAS WILKINSON (LATE BRIDGE & Co.)
270, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from Impaired digestion.

It is not affected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, 1, and ½ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in the Crimea daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in ½ and pint bottles.

AGENTS.

Bombay ..... TEACHER & Co.
ROGERS & Co.
Poonah ..... ROGERS & Co.
TEACHER & Co.
Kurrachee ..... BUDGETT and HUGHES.
Kotree ..... BUDGETT and HUGHES.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"

CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MRS. LAKE has just received a large and fashionable assortment of MILLINERY, &c., which is now on view :—

Bonnets, in Tulle, Crepe, Blonde, &c., from Rs. 20 to Rs. 35.

Hats for Ladies, trimmed and untrimmed, from Rs. 7 to Rs. 25.

Hats for Boys and Girls, trimmed and untrimmed, Rs. 5 to Rs. 24.

Hats and Hoods for Infants, in Silk, Satin, Cashmere, and Pique, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 24.

Infants' Cloaks, in Cashmere, Braided Silk, and Muslin, richly Trimmed with Embroidery, from Rs. 22 to Rs. 80.

Boys' and Girls' Pelisses and Blouses, in Pique, Cashmere, and Cloth, for outdoor wear, from Rs. 13 to Rs. 24 per suit.

Boys' Knickerbocker Suits, in Cloth and Linen, Rs. 11 to Rs. 20.

Do. do Stockings, Coloured, Rs. 14 per dozen.

Dressing Gowns, in Muslin, Pique, and Doria, Rs. 35 to Rs. 60, richly trimmed.

Royal Sandringham Frilling, for Ladies and Children's Under-linen, of all widths.

Infants' Cap Fronts, trimmed, from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2-8.

Infants' Richly Embroidered Jaconet Capes, Rs. 10 to Rs. 18.

Ball Dresses, very elegant, in the newest styles, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 66.

Garnitures of Flowers, with Gold and Silver Birds, Insects, &c., mixed, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 60.

Head Dresses of Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, interspersed with Gold and Silver Ornaments, &c., Rs. 12 to Rs. 35.

Gold Rings, Combs, Balls, &c., Rs. 16 to Rs. 20.

Handkerchiefs, of the finest quality, Rs. 10 to Rs. 30 each.

Rich Fancy Ball-room Fans, Rs. 13 to Rs. 25.

Opera Cloaks, very handsome, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 69.

Belt Ribbons, in all Colours, from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2-8 per yard.

Crystal, Gold, and Silver Trimmings for Ball Dresses.

Passementerie and Silk Belts, for Ladies, Rs. 7 to Rs. 15 each.

Bodices, in Black and White Lace, Muslin, Grenadine, and Brussels Net, &c., Rs. 6 to Rs. 60.

Muslins for Ladies, in Black and White Pusher Lace, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 150.

Mantles in White, Coloured, and Black Silk Grenadine, Rs. 25 to Rs. 65.

Mantles, in Black Silk, richly trimmed, "Queen," "Princess of Wales," "Princess Alice," "Empress," &c., from Rs. 50 to Rs. 95.

Bodices, in Mull Muslin, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 14.

Nets, Black, White, Spotted, and Plain, Rs. 2 to Rs. 4-8 per yard.

Mantles, Warm, for Ladies proceeding to Europe, Rs. 23 to Rs. 35.

Buckles, in Gold, Silver, Crystal, Enamelled, Coral, &c., Rs. 7 to Rs. 24.

Petticoats, for Ladies, Flounced and Embroidered, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 25.

Crinolines, White and Coloured, Striped, Rs. 10 to Rs. 18 each.

Corsets, Ladies' Stays and Holding Belts of every description, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 25.

Satin, Rich, White, and Black, Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 7-8 per yard.

Moire Antique, Black, White, and Coloured, Rs. 100 to Rs. 120.

Broche Silks of all Colours, from Rs. 4 to Rs. 7 per yard.

Silk Robes, a few, very rich, from Rs. 165 to Rs. 185.

Tulles, Black, White, and Coloured, Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 4 per yard.

Crepes, Areophane, Black, White, and Coloured, Rs. 2-8 per yard.

Muslins, White, Black, and Coloured, French, Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per yard.

Muslins, Grenadine, Striped and Plain, Rs. 1 to Rs. 3 per yard.

Grenadine Muslin Dresses, from Rs. 11 to Rs. 15 per dress.

Muslins, Embroidered and Grenadine, and Book Muslin Dresses, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 35 per dress.

Brilliants, White and Coloured for Ladies' Dressing-gowns, from Rs. 1 to Rs. 1-8 per yard.

Dorias and White Muslins, Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per yard.

Jaconets and Lincing Muslins, from As. 8 to Rs. 1 per yard.

Pique, White and Maize, Rs. 2-8 per yard.

Paramatta, Alpacca, Crepe, French Merino, Alpacca Mohair, from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4.

Collars and Sleeves, in Black Crepe, Rs. 4 to Rs. 7 per set.

Ginghams and Half Mourning Chintzes, As. 12 to Re. 1 per yard.

Ladies' Silk Stockings, from Rs. 4 to Rs. 7-8 per pair.

Fisettes, Chignons, for the Hair, Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 3 each.

Mattock Lace Collars, and Cuffs, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20.

Jet Ornaments, consisting of Brooches, Ear-rings, Bracelets, Pins, Chains, Necklets, and Victorias, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 25.

Jacquettes, Ladies', in Black Cloth, Silk, and Llama, loose Jacquettes for house wear, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 45.

Tartanas, White and Coloured, Re. 1 to Rs. 1-8 per yard.

Veils, Embroidered Tulle for Brides, Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.

Veils, Rich Lace for Brides, Rs. 48 to Rs. 180.

Handkerchiefs, for Mourning, with French hem and Black border, Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 each.

Prints and Chintzes, in all Colours, from As. 10 to Re. 1 per yard.

Caps for Boys, in Straw, Re. 6 each.

Tulle Ruche trimming with Gold, for Ball Dresses, Rs. 1-8 per yard.

Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, Muslin, and Jaconet Edgings and Insertions, Linings, Thread, Buttons, Whalebone, &c. &c. &c.

Fancy Alpacca Petticoats, trimmed with Coloured Braid, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12 each.

Boots for Ladies, Coloured, and Black, Rs. 9 to Rs. 12 per pair.

Parasol Covers, in rich Sardinian and Point Exhibition Point, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 each.

Maltese Real Lace, for Dresses and Bonnets, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 18 per set.

Fancy Buttons for Dresses, from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 3 per dozen.

Real and Maltese Lace, in all widths, from As. 8 to Rs. 4 per yard.

Do. do. do. *Insertion* do. do. As. 8. to Rs. 4 per yard.

Wineys, Plain and Striped, of all Colours, Re. 1 to Rs. 1-8 yard.

JUST RECEIVED.

Ladies Kid Gloves very best.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY ATTENDED TO.

Orders from Outstations to be accompanied with a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

January, 1867.

BISHOP'S

GRANULAR

EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.

INTRODUCED AND PREPARED BY

ALFRED BISHOP, MANUFACTURING CHEMIST

17 & 18, SPECK'S FIELDS, MILE END NEW TOWN, LONDON.

This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its *cooling, refreshing,* and *mild aperient* properties, as well as in its flavour as a *saline* draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effects.

N.B.—The genuine has the name BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes, and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

IN CHANCERY.—CAUTION.—BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used for the last five years was being imitated, recently applied to the COURT OF CHANCERY for an INJUNCTION to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Labels complained of.

Mr. Bishop is determined to stop the imitation of his Label, and will, without notice or delay, take proceedings in Chancery against any person who may copy or colourably imitate the same.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—For Bad Legs, Sores, and Ulcers.—Many aggravated cases stand ready to pounce upon the aged when an accident weakens any part. This Ointment is most potent in curing all cases of ulceration, abscess and "bad legs," after every other means had failed, and the sufferings experienced from them were utterly unendurable. Soon after the application of the Ointment, coolness and comfort are obtained in the affected part, the patient finds himself more at ease, and daily becomes more hopeful, as, with departing pains, a visible growth of granulation comes forth. It is well worth while adopting this treatment to regulate the secretions of the body by moderate doses of Holloway's Pills, which act in unison with his Ointment and facilitate recovery.

WINES SPIRITS, BEER, &c.,

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows :—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CLARETS,	Echenauer Benecke—		
	St. Estephe	at Rs.	12 per doz
Do.	Do. St. Julien.....	,,	15 ,,
Do.	Do. Pauillac	,,	18 ,,
Do.	Do. Pontet Canet	,,	25 ,,
Brandy, Aef de Luze—Gold Ring		,,	18 ,,
Champagne, Lubegard.....		,,	25 ,,

Cursetjee Furdonjee's Building, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 16th Nov. 1866.

KEYL & Co., Bordeaux.—Messrs. GADDUM & Co., Agents for the above Firm, have just received a fresh supply of the following carefully selected WINES and BRANDIES :—

			p. doz.
CLARET	Médoc	Rs.	6 8 pts.
	Do.	,,	12 0 qts.
	Chateau Beltasse		20
CHAMPAGNE..	Moet & Chandon's Sillery—quality		29
	Ditto superieures		36
	Roederer Carte Blanche		36
	Vieux Pale		18
COGNAC	Tres-Vieux		25
	Tres-Vieux Champagne		35

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

BRANDY ..... at Rs. 18 per doz.
CLARET, St. Estephe ..... at ,, 12 ,,
Discount allowed for a quantity.
THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. (Ld.)
Elphinstone Circle, 6th September 1866.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S (Edinburgh) well known Ale.

Fine Pale Sherry in 3 Doz. cases	qts. Rs.	27 per Doz.
do. do.	2 ,,	pts. ,,
Superior Port in 3 & 2 Doz. cases	qts. Rs.	27 ,,
do. do.	2 ,,	pts. 14 ,,
Old Tom		Rs. 20 ,,

Brandy in 1 dozen cases Rs. 32 per dozen.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

JEFFREYS'S Edinburgh Pale Ale, in Quarts, Rs. 4 per dozen—CASH.
R. YOUNGER'S Edinburgh Pale Ale, in Quarts, Rs. 4 per dozen—CASH.
FINLAY, CLARK AND Co.
5, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 19th Sept. 1866.

MESSRS. LECURIER AND OF LEURNIER'S GRAND IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE for Sale.
1 Dozen Case Quarts, Rs. 32
2 ,, ,, Pints ,, 34
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

ALLSOPP'S BEER, bottled by FRIEND, at Rs. 5 per dozen. A reduction made for 100 dozen for Cash payment. Agents, THE LONDON, ASIATIC, & AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED).
Bombay, 19th January 1867.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE H. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY LIMITED, Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c. :—

Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.		
	Per doz.	Rs. 90
Do. ,, Do.	...	40
Do. ,, a Crown ...	...	30
Do. ,, Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints...		21
Mosselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality.....		40
Do. do. Pints		24
Mosselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co...		36
Do. Fine ,, Brand a Crown		30
Do. ,, Brand a Do. Pints.....		18
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co		36
Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown.....		24
Do. Fine Still Red Seal.....		18
Do. Fine Still Blue Seal.....		30
Do. Superior Still Green Seal.....		40
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal		23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal.....		29
Do. Golden Do		29
Do. Green Seal.....		33
Do. Vino Fino.....		29
Do. Amontillado		37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal		33
Claret Light Capsule.....		15
Do. do. Pints...		8
Do. Yellow Seal		20
Do. Red Do. Pints		17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts		32
Port Black Seal		26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac		24
Do. Brand a Crown		24
Old Tom, Red Seal		18
Dry Gin, Black Seal		18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts		30
Do. Pints.....		19
Curaçoa, Sweet or Dry		42
Maraschino		48

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
1st January 1866.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1860.

FOR SALE, BOILERS, ENGINES, SHAFTING, DRUMS, GINS, and OPENERS with ROOFING for a complete Factory of 60 or 100 Gins.

Private offers will be received, and if the Machinery be not sold privately it will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION in a few days.

For further particulars apply to
19th Sept. 1866. LEX. C. BRICE & Co.

FOR SALE, new IRON BARGES, measuring 83 4/10 in length, 20 feet beam, 6 feet in depth, and lined with 2 inch Singapore teak—each BARGE will carry 135 Tons of Cargo.
GEORGE WHITLEY, For Liquidators,
Bombay Reclamation Company.
Bombay, 4th January 1867.

FOR SALE, the two powerful STEAM TUGS, "ELEPHANTA" and "RULANNER," built by the Thames Iron Ship Building Company, with Engines by John Stewart of Blackwall, of the aggregate of each 180 Tons, horse-power (nominal) 70 Horses. These Steamers are quite new, and are in perfect order.
GEORGE WHITLEY, For Liquidators,
Bombay Reclamation Company.
Bombay, 4th January 1867.

FOR SALE, several thousands good Australian MAHOGANY SLEEPERS, received from Australia, and now lying at the Mazagon Bunder, out of the most suitable size for Railway purposes. For samples and particulars apply to EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE, on board the Ship *Albert Victor*, surplus TROOPS' STORES: Beef, Pork, Water Tanks, Fittings, Mess Kids, Water Breakers, Weights, Scales, &c., and two Patent Lift Pumps. Apply on board to
T. J. CLARKE, Commander.

ON SALE, five Cases fine Manilla CHEROOTS, No. 2. For particulars apply to
No. 2 Nesbit Lane. STENHOUSE & Co.

FRENCH FANS.—Just received a small selection of handsome FANS direct from Paris.
Bombay, 5th Feb. 1867. TREACHER & Co. (Ld.)

FOR SALE, a patent improved three process BRICK MAKING MACHINE (by Clayton & Co.) complete in every respect with a 13 horse power high pressure Steam Engine. Apply to Messrs. ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.
27 Meadow Street.

A SMALL supply of high wheeled Dog Carts just imported from England.—HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER has received for sale a small supply of Light Wheeled Dog Carts, direct from the Manufactures, painted and lined with the best improved Fashion, with best Cloth, Cushions and Falls, Patent Leather Dash Boards, Plated Lamps, &c. &c.

A few Sets of best Germansilver-plated double and single Harness, Gentleman's Hogskin Hunting Saddles and Bridles, Brown leather spare round Gig Rein, Ironclips, &c., &c.

A small collection of Drawing Room Parts Playing (in Flute and Piano) Toys in Glass Domes with Music of 2 Tunes. For prices and further particulars apply to
HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.
No. 26, Meadow Street.

WANTED, immediately, for an Officer, one or two pairs of fast trotting (an Arab) CARRIAGE HORSES, age 7 years, height not *under* 14-1, and sound. Apply to the undersigned.
HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.
No. 26, Meadow Street.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, several BUNGALOWS, large and small, in different parts of Bombay.

Parties desirous to RENT HOUSES are requested to favour us with a call or a letter stating what description of Houses they require and in what particular localities.
ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

TO LET, a large three storied HOUSE in No. 9 Hornby Row. For Rent and other particulars apply to ROGERS, COHEN & Co.
7, Forbes Street.

BUNGALOWS AT MATHERAN.—TO BE SOLD or LET, the BUNGALOWS called "Garbut Hall" and "Rockdale." For particulars apply to
J. R. BRODIE,
Manager, B. H. Cama's Trust.

TO LET, BUNGALOWS situated at Middle Colaba, facing the Sea west side. For further particulars apply to K. R. COLAH.
No. 33 Middle Colaba.
Or 33, Meadow Street.

GODOWN.—TO BE L